NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
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Sold in Large Pots, 1s½d. each.
F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,046—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

'PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "VICTORIA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the s.s. "VICTORIA," should be SENT to the VICTORIA DOCK not later than 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, or to the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the 6th idem.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
R.I. VICTORIA	6963	1500	A. W. Adamson	Saturday, 6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	900	S. H. Monle	16th "
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Gasson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the St. Ameer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,023 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c., on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. [illegible] on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
[illegible] BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
[illegible], HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 7th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Fusreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 6th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Are FOR SALE at
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43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW-FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe, as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot, has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competiton and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised is the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture and in storeage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High Class Cheroot.

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	Per box of 100. Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Java Gems, No. 1	3 8	4 0
" " " 2	3 4	3 12
" " " 3	3 0	3 6
" Nobles	3 4	3 12
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Dindigals, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2 2	2 6
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Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

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Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, (Blue)	16	0
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Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to 7	8
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Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28	0
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Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
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Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

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SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

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That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES ? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

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DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL OF THE NAULAKHA; or the GLORY OF THE EAST. Written by L. A. Massa, Esq., and all the Favourites. FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL FAREWELL

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A VERITABLE MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

A Demonstration in each Town Visited.

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(Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.)

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Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

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DANCE TO BE HELD IN THE ABOVE

ON FRIDAY, THE 12th INSTANT.

Admission—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1. Tickets obtained from the Undersigned and at the Door.

Committee:—M. D'Mellow, T. Clark, F. Rollings and F. Weight.

THE S. S. "DEEPDALE" has arrived from LONDON, via KARACHI, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Packages containing turpentine, acid, &c, if not taken delivery of at once, will be discharged at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 4th May, 1893.

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Applications, which should be accompanied with a Certificate from a Bandmaster shewing capabilities of applicant, to be addressed to Lieut. BERGER, Mian Mir, who will give Rs. 10 bigg money for every approved Musician. Bandsmen will be able to earn money in addition to their pay by playing out.

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SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
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TWILL LINING SHIRTS FOR TRAVELLING. WHITE, NEAT STRIPES, AND PLAIN COLOURS.

6—FOR RS. 15.

OUR OWN SUPERIOR MAKE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,

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BOMBAY.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1893, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the business specified in the Notice issued to the Shareholders this day to their Registered Address, with the two half-yearly Statements of Accounts for 1892.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 5th, to Thursday, the 18th May, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held immediately after the above business is over, at the premises of the Company's Mill, to adopt the three Special Resolutions specified in the Notice forwarded to the Shareholders this day.

By Order,

CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHANDBHAI, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them, Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S WHITE ANT EXTERMINATOR is now largely used both in Bombay and in the Mofussil.—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

LOST, on Monday Night, between 8 and 9-30 between Crawford Market, Bendee Bazaar and Prince's Dock, a Green CROCODILE CIGAR CASE with Gold Monogram F. I. R. B. on outside. Finder returning it to Superintendent, Police, Prince's Dock, will receive Rs. 25 Reward.

TO BE SOLD—At Bennett's Auction TOMORROW, SATURDAY, a Grey ARAB HORSE, 14-2, 8 years, believed sound, goes in Saddle and Harness.

RECEIVED New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,063. List of Music free on Application—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

TRY OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE.—It is absolutely pure and unadulterated, therefore best. Being roasted in a closed Cylinder its Aroma is preserved. Only Rupee 1 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—"BOOTH'S" PORTLAND CEMENT, ex "Victoria," in quantities, at Rs 8 per Cask. Apply Messrs. William, Watson & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of PANTHER CUBS, (Male and Female). Price Rs. 125 each, or Rs. 200 for both together. Please apply "M. A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PERSIAN TEACHER, to act for Professor Sheikh Mahamed Ispahani on leave for three months next Term. Salary per month from Rs. 70 to Rs. 85, according to qualifications. To teach the Intermediate, Previous and Matriculation Classes. Applications with testimonials be addressed before 20th of May, 1893, to the SECRETARY of the Samaldas College Board, Bhownagar.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for BAND, 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers, a really first class First Cornet-Player. Apply stating qualifications to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers, Neemuch.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COFFEE!—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

DECORTICATED WHEAT-MEAL makes Marvellously GOOD PORRIDGE. It is not so heating as Oatmeal. Price 4 As. per lb.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-4, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of a proposed new GYMNASIUM in the compound of the Goculdass Tejpal High School in Dady Agyari Street, Kalbadevi Road, up to next MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Plans can be seen and other particulars obtained from the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

BARJORJI & NUSSERVANJI J. SANJANA, Ms. S.A., Architects.

Office No. 9, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

42 LAKHS LOAN FOR THE RE-PAYMENT OF THE BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

WITH reference to the Advertisement, dated 1st instant, which appeared in the Daily Newspapers under the above heading, it is further notified that the time for receiving Tenders by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, has been extended from 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, 25th April, 1893 to 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1893.

Tenders already received will be returned unopened, if so desired by the Tenderers, otherwise they will be opened on the morning of MONDAY, 12th June, 1893.

Those who have already paid the deposit may have the same returned to them, if they so desire, on presentation of the Deposit Receipt at the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices: Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT PER P. and O. s. s. "ORIENTAL," OF

LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.

No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.

No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.

Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S "HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO

in Hermetically sealed tins of ½lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT" TOBACCO

in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,

"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.

"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.

"LA HOJA Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

[redacted]'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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6 " " 3 " "
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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4½ " " 9 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

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H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

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FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

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REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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Dharwar, April 25, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.— The ground is reserved for practice to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Brindisi entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Birdoswald yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deepdale, Isleworth, and Clan Macnab entered, and the s.s. Raffaele Rubattino, Malwa, Knight Errant, and Rohilla left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and the Kathiawar coast ports, per extra s.s. Pachumba will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Sarabegum, a Mogul girl, aged five years, was, on Wednesday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a contused wound, caused by her having accidentally fallen from a window of her house into the compound, a height of about seventeen feet, at Babula Tank Road. She is now treated in the Hospital.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Bhima, woman, residing at Pathan Street, reports to the police the theft of ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 170, from a cupboard in her room. She suspects one Bhiva Vithoo in whose keeping she has been for the past four years. Bhiva has absconded, and is believed to have gone to his native village.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Babaji Arjoon, aged thirty years, was, on Wednesday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the three fingers of his right hand having been accidentally crushed by a wheel in the Western India Mill, at Kala Chowkey Road, while he was at work there. The injured fingers were amputated in the Hospital.

A MISSING DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—A woman, named Anundi, residing at Foras Road, reports to the police that her daughter-in-law, named Laxmi, left home on the 1st instant, at 5 a.m., and went towards "Jacob's Circle" and has not since returned. She is about thirteen years old, and had on her person ornaments, valued at Rs. 5.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—Byramjee Sorabjee, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, reports to the police that on Wednesday last, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, he entrusted a bundle containing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 10, to a coolie, at Musjid Bunder Street, and directed him to accompany him to his house, but he missed the coolie on the way.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dyaram Hurridas, residing at Chukla Street, reports to the police the theft of a silver *hooka*, valued at Rs. 80, during his absence between 5 and 7 p.m. on Wednesday last. The complainant suspects his servant, named Balla, who was only three days in his employ, and who has since absconded. Search is being made for the servant.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—About 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday last, a Mahomedan lad, named Abdool Hoosain Abdool Kadar, aged ten years, while playing in a street in the Fort, was knocked down and run over by a carriage, belonging to Sirdar Abdool Huk before the driver could pull up. The injured lad was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

PARSI CHARITIES.—At the third day's funeral ceremonies solemnised after the sad death of Mr. Dady Homjee Dadysett, the sum of Rs. 1,600 was subscribed for the benefit of poor Parsis of Bombay, Rs. 500 being contributed by the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, grandmother of the deceased gentleman, Rs. 500 by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Rs. 500 by Mr. Furdoonjee S. Moola Feroze, and Rs. 100 by Mr. Jamsetjee Curtsetjee Jamsetjee.

THE MATOONGA MURDER CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hurst again charged Rama Luxmon, a notorious character, with having, on the 2nd of February last, murdered a Hindu girl, Dhondee, aged nine years, the daughter of a cultivator, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, at Matoonga. The case was again remanded till the 10th instant in order to enable the Public Prosecutor to take up the case.

THEFT BY A SON.—A woman, named Kooshnee, residing at Tardeo Road, reports to the police that her son, Ittoo Govind, aged twelve years, left home on the 1st instant, taking with him ornaments, valued at Rs. 8, and has not since returned. The ornaments have been traced to a Marwaree's shop at Girgaum Back Road, where the boy pledged them for Rs. 2; but the woman declines to sign a complaint against her son who left home because he was beaten by his elder brother.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Valse	Bragaza	C Godfrey
Dance	Arabian	Sarawalski
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Le Thiere
Polka	Laughing	Conradi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Before Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ludha Bamji, a Khoja, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. On the 16th ultimo the accused jumped down from a window on the first floor of his house on to the road below, and got his thigh-bone fractured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he admitted that he intended to commit suicide. As the accused is not in a sound state of mind the Magistrate inflicted upon him only a nominal punishment of one day's simple imprisonment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Khodabux Kantal, a stevedore's labourer, aged fifty years. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased was at work on board a steamer, when he fell from the deck into the hold of the ship, fracturing his skull. He was removed in a state of unconsciousness to the Hospital, where he remained in the same state until his death which occurred at 10 p.m., on that day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Dwarkadas Hurjivan, a Hindoo lad, aged eight years, was placed before Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a silver anklet from a child on the 3rd instant. A Hindu woman, named Luxmi, was making some purchases at a shop in the Bungri Bazaar Street, on Wednesday afternoon, when the accused robbed the ornament from her little son, who was standing by her side, and as he was trying to run away he was detected and arrested by a policeman doing duty near the shop. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive five stripes.

ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bhaga Cooma, a Hindoo, appeared before Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, to answer a charge of causing hurt to Papa Meyan Khodabux by means of a stick. The accused went to the complainant's mother and demanded the money she owed him. She replied that she had no money with her just then, and that she would pay it in a day or two. The accused insisted upon having the money at once and thereupon, an altercation ensued between them. The complainant interfered on behalf of his mother, and so the accused struck him a blow with the stick, which he had in his hands. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THE HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.—Friends, Native and European, of the above Mission, who have gardens, are earnestly requested to send cut flowers to the undermentioned ladies nearest their vicinity, viz., on Monday mornings, to Mrs. Davey, Government Telegraph Office, Esplanade. On Tuesday mornings, to Mrs. Geo. Nill, Middle Colaba. On Wednesday mornings, to Miss Bapty, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill. On Thursday mornings, to Miss Pilcher, Victoria Road, Byculla. On Friday mornings, to Miss Crittall, C. M. S. "The Lodge," Girgaum, for the distribution in the European General, Cama, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Military hospitals and Lunatic Asylum.

THEFT IN THE RAILWAY GOODS YARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the Head Constable of the B. B. & C. I Railway charged Raisingh Jeeva, with theft of two seers of rapeseed from the Carnac Bridge Goodsyard, on the 3rd instant. The accused entered the yard and removed two Bengal seers of rapeseed from a bag. He tied the rapeseed in his dhotur, and was making away with it when a policeman who was doing duty at the gate saw the accused and arrested him before he left the godown. The accused, in his defence, said that the rapeseed was lying on the ground and he took it up from the floor of the godown. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALLEE AND BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

A MEETING of Parsee cricketers was held, yesterday evening, at the Novelty Theatre, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, C.I.E., Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Patel was voted to the chair. There was a large number of cricketers present.

In opening the proceeding the chairman read several letters received by him from different gentlemen sympathising with the object of the meeting. The chairman also referred to a letter received by him from H. E. Lord Harris, in which his Excellency stated that he was glad to hear the late Mr. Sorabji's effort to encourage the athletic sports in Bombay were so much appreciated. Mr Patell, after referring to the sterling worth, honesty, and patience of Mr. Sorabji, said that twenty years ago when cricket was considered as the occupation of idlers, Mr. Sorabji came forward to assist them to play the game of Englishmen. The deceased gentleman also used to take great interest in the athletic sports that took place under the auspices of the Parsee Gymkhana. He concluded by stating that they should raise a memorial which would keep fresh in their minds the memory of a real benefactor and a true friend of sports.

Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, proposed "that this meeting records its deep sense of regret at the loss the native cricketers have sustained by the death of the late lamented Sett Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., a staunch friend, and supporter of the noble game of cricket, of all manly sports, and, in fact, physical education in general."

In moving the above proposition, Mr. Edaljee Dorabjee Talati, said that he felt himself greatly honoured by being allowed to take so prominent a part in the proceedings of the meeting. He knew Mr. S. S. Bengallee for a good many years. He knew his feelings and his views. He could therefore safely say that his death had been a great loss to the cause of every kind of bodily exercise—cricket, gymnastics, as well as athletic sports. He took a deep interest in all of them, and did all he could to encourage them. The present flourishing condition of cricket was due to a great extent to the encouragement given to it by the late Mr. Bengallee in the early stage of its history. Those who were not quite young remember the cricket matches played some years ago during the Christmas holidays for many years. All the expenses for these matches were paid by Mr. Bengallee. He was also a frequent contributor of the funds to the public gymnasium and the gymnastic apparatus in the playground of the Elphinstone High School were presented by him. When he found that some of the boys attending the gymnasium were not well-fed he made arrangements to supply them at his own expense with milk and other nutritious food. He was also a supporter of the athletic sports when they were held under the management of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution as well as the Bombay Gymkhana. About two years ago, when these games were on the point of being discontinued for want of funds, he voluntarily came forward and subscribed a large sum of money, and induced his friends to do the same. A remarkable feature in all the charities of the deceased gentleman was that they were most of them adonymous. He did not give money with the object that his name might be published in the next day's newspapers, but he took care to keep his name back as far as possible. Once a Hindoo student whom he used to assist with money and books on condition that he should not give out his name, was so indiscreet as to tell a friend of Mr. Bengallee that he was supported by him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Bengallee made him very angry with the student for disclosing his name. Another feature of his charities was that when he came to know that assistance was required in certain quarters he did not wait to be asked but actually offered such assistance. Only a few months ago, when he came to know that they had started a cricket club in the Elphinstone High School, he offered them a complete set of cricket apparatus. His sympathies and charities were not confined to Bombay. The speaker remembered some of the cricket matches played as far off as Karachi at the expense of Mr. Sorabjee. Such was Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee. It was but right that they should record their regret at his death, and he trusted that they would pass the resolution unanimously.

Mr. N. H. Moos seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, solicitor, proposed "that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Sett Sorabji S. Bengallee, C.I.E., in connection with physical education, and cricket in particular, in some suitable form and to invite subscription from the cricketing public and others interested in the game. The form of the memorial to be determined hereafter by the committee to be appointed at this meeting."

Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Heerjeebhoy Patell seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. S. B. Spencer, a committee consisting of several leading citizens was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting as they might deem fit.

On the motion of Mr. Jejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistry, seconded by Mr. Damodar Gordhandas, it was resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Sett S. S. Bengallee, with a suitable letter of condolence.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been subscribed towards the above fund :—

	Rs.
Bai Motlabai	7,000
Vurjeewandas Madhavdas and Sons, Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotumdas	5,000
Dharamsi and Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas	3,000
Bai Somabai Sorabji Powwala, Rustomji and Cowasji Sorabji Powwala	3,000
Hemkuverbai, widow of Ramjee Madhavjee	1,750
Jamsetji N Tata, Dorabji J Tata and R J Tata	1,500
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit	1,400
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	1,000
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama	1,000
Nusserwanji Manockji Petit (per Bai Dinbai)	1,000
Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia	1,000
Cursetjee and Dorabji Palonji Pavvala	1,000
Shapoorjee and Ruttonshaw	751
Peerozbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	725
Veerchand Deepchand	501
Nowrosjee N Wadia	501
Vajeeshunker and Prabhashunker Gowreeshunkar	500
H J Rustomjee	500
Runchordas Narotumdas	500
Damodhur and Dayabhai Tapidas	401
Jallbhoy Ardeshir Sett	400
Munji Narsy and Vasanji Munjee	400
Ellapa Balaram	351
Nathubhai Chapsy	351
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	330
Goculdas Shivjee	301
Callidas Dharamsi and Co	301
Jeewa Dayal	301
Lady Teachers of the Zoroastrian Girls' School	300
Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy	300
Dossabhoy Framjee	253
K R Kama	250
Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy	250
Ardesher and Dinshaw D Bolton	250
K H Alpaiwala	250
Curreembhoy Ebrahim	200
Pranjeewundas Callandas	200
Dr Thomas Blaney	200
Dadabhoy H Dubash and Cowasjee D H Dubash	200
J W Campbell	200
G A Kettridge	200
Cooverjee and Byramjee E Umriger	151
Jamsetjee Framjee Kathoke	151
Dinshaw A Talyarkhan	150
Muncherji Framji Patel and Family	150
Merwanjee and Byramjee	150
Nanu and Hormusjee	101
Framjee Eduljee Daver	100
Avabai Pestonji Cola	100
J Sleigh	100
Jerbai Fakirji Patel	100
Madhavdas Raghunathdas	100
James Douglas	100
George Cotton	100
Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwala	100
Bomonjee Cursetjee Sett	100
Promchand Roychand	100
Eduljee Framjee Abbless and Sons	100
Nusserwanjee A H Wadia	100
Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia	100
Nusserwanji Bomonji Mody and Co	100
Gokuldas Canlass Parekh	100
Rao Bahadur Lalshunker Umiashunker	100
Total	40,037

THE ocean is said by some to be more productive than the land. An acre of good fishing ground will yield more food than an acre of the finest farming land.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangements, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver: for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organ can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT MAHIM.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Anglo-Vernacular Boys' and Girls' School of Mahim took place in Mr. Sorajee Parpia's bungalow, at Mahim, on last Sunday. There was a very large gathering of persons present. Among those present were :—Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, De Monte, and Nasarwanji Jehangirji, Messrs. Haji Abdursattar Haji Umer Soab, Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, Chandabhai Nur Mahammad, Mehrali Dewraj Master, Haji Adam Siddick, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Hasan Miyan Sharfudin, Mahomed Miyan, and others.

Mr. Kabraji being unavoidably absent, on the motion of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was voted to the chair.

The annual report of the school being read by the secretary, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the prizes were distributed by the chairman to the successful students. After this the girls recited various songs in Guzerati. The needlework of the girls was greatly appreciated by the audience. After this Mr. Badrudin thanked Mr. Javerilal on behalf of the committee for having come down to Mahim to preside on the occasion.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, at the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, remarked that the meeting had an opportunity of judging of the performances of the school from the manner in which the girls had acquitted themselves in singing and the specimens of needlework which were exhibited. The clear and melodious voices in which the verses in Gujerati were sung by Parsi and Khoja girls were an agreeable surprise to him, and gave a proof of the careful and diligent way in which instruction was imparted to them. The school was started three years ago by Mr. Lalubhai Bhaidas as a private enterprise. It was true Mr. Lalubhai had not yet been fully rewarded for his trouble. He had to compete with a Municipal school in the vicinity. He had succeeded, however, in enlisting the sympathy of some of the leading residents of Mahim. Mahim, they all knew, was a suburb of Bombay. It was growing with the growth of the city. It had now a population of over 22,000. For this population two schools were surely not too many. Of the eighty-four pupils that attended Mr. Lalubhai's school forty-five were Mahomedans. This he (the speaker) said, was hopeful for the Mahomedans. He believed that the Mahomedan community was slowly but steadily receiving an awakening in regard to the necessity of education, the result of which he was sure would become manifest from year to year. It was doubtless due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, of which his friend, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, was an active member. He trusted that the impetus thus given to primary education among Mahomedans would extend to secondary and higher education, and that in course of time the Mahomedans would no longer suffer from the reproach of being educationally a backward community. It was gratifying to see that Mr. Lalubhai had the support of an influential committee of local residents to interest itself for the work and progress of the school. Among those who patronised the school Mr. Javerilal could not help bringing to prominent notice the name of Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Haji Oomar Soab who already supported three Madressas for Koran teaching—two in Bombay and one in Mahim. Mr. Satar promised to find a local habitation for the school. Mr. Lalubhai's efforts to remove the ignorance of the people deserved every encouragement. So far his three years' enterprise had not benefited him materially, but he had laid his foundation of the future prosperity of the school by the confidence he had already won of those whose good opinion was worth having. Mr. Javerilal hoped that this confidence would enable Mr. Lalubhai to give a better account of the school next year.

After this Mr. Mehrally Devraj Master proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman on behalf of the meeting, which was carried with acclamation. After flowers and *pan-supari* were distributed the audience stood up when the National Anthem was sung.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

N. Kachi.—River at Kotri on 1st 10 feet against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rain at Kotri 3 cents. Rabi harvesting continues in Sehwan Division. Wheat crops in Deh Bubak burnt accidentally, causing a loss of Rs. 1,000. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 10 inches against 4 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Reaping of wheat, gram and peas continues. Locusts appeared in seven talukas, but caused no damage. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Thrashing continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts passed through Jacobabad and Thul talukas, flying towards north. No damage caused by them.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 29th April 1893).—Cotton picking in progress. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary. Panch Mahals.—Rabi harvesting completed. Manuring of land commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th April 1893).—Manuring of lands progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Thrashing of wheat and jowari nearly completed. Cotton picking finished. Preparations of lands for the next season in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparations of lands for cultivation in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif harvest over. Rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Thrashing in progress in Niphad, Chandor, Baglan and Kalvan, and preparations of lands for the next season in other talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay)—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 26th to 29th, afterwards nil. Vapour in air excessive on 26th, afterwards normal. Anormal wind southerly from 26th to 30th; wind normal on 1st and 2nd.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock and fodder supply good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops and preparations for monsoon crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the district. Sowing of hundi jowari crop commenced in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas. Thrashing of wheat, gram and jowari almost completed. Lands are being prepared for next season. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Parner and dearer in Rahuri and Akola talukas; prices steady elsewhere.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 29th Abril 1893).—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain in all talukas, except Javli, Koregaon and Patan; maximum in Khanapur 1 inch 27 cents, minimum in Valva 4 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season crops. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather fair. Rain 2 inches 20 cents in Bagalkot, 70 to 75 cents in three, and 14 to 40 cents in four talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Cotton picking continues. Rats still doing slight injury in Sindgi. Preparations of lands for next season commenced generally. Fodder and water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 37 cents, total 2 inches 8 cents; fall during week nearly 2 inches in Chikodi and Murgod and slight elsewhere. Cotton picking nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for next season.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton nearly completed. Harvesting of late jowari in progress. Rain throughout the district, varying from 2 inches 61 cents in Mundargi to 1 cent in Hangal. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Slight rain in 6 talukas. Sowing commenced in three talukas. Garden crops healthy. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather sultry. Water sufficient. Ploughing operations commenced.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Rabi harvesting and cotton picking completed.

DR. ADLER, the Labour leader, has just shown that according to the existing electoral law in Austria one large landed proprietor possessed as much voting power as forty-six citizens and one hundred and sixty-eight peasants. They ought to form a new table to add to the "weights and measures" book over there; four peasants, one citizen; forty-six citizens, one landed-proprietor.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madoral keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

REPRESENTATION FROM SHOLAPUR.

THE following memorial has been addressed by the Managing Committee of the People's Association at Sholapur to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department :—

Sir,—We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the People's Association, Sholapur, to submit for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the following humble representation on the subject of the Regulations and Rules affecting the nomination of Additional Members to the Local Legislative Council framed by Government under section 1 (4) of the Indian Council's Act of 1892 and recently notified for general information in the *Government Gazette*.

2. At the outset the Association begs leave to express its deep regret that these Regulations and Rules containing the final orders of Government, in this regard, have been published without an opportunity being, previously afforded to the people of this Presidency to express their views in relation thereto, and to observe that the departure without any assignable reason for the course on this most important occasion from the usual practice followed in respect to all such subsidiary Regulations and Rules embodying executive arrangements to give effect to statutory provisions has caused a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction. For it is noted with a keen sense of disappointment that these Regulations and Rules as far as this Presidency is concerned are conceived in a spirit far from liberal or fair and are even inconsistent with the declarations of his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject. The Association regrets the course which Government has chosen to adopt in this matter all the more keenly, because it is its firm and confident belief that those subsidiary Regulations and Rules, if they had been adopted after a free and full public discussion would have been far more liberal and more in harmony with the plain intentions of Parliamentary Statute as well as with the just expectations of the people of this Presidency.

3. As it is, the Association is grieved to have to observe that the scheme of elective nomination to the Legislative Council as formulated in these Regulations and Rules is not such as can claim to be in cousonance with Parliamentary assurances on the subject or to constitute a genuine effort to secure in the composition of the enlarged Local Legislature—within the limits of the Statute—a real, living representation of the people of this Presidency. The Regulations allow us only a restricted measure of the non-official elective representation permissible under the Statute of 1892, and thereby withhold without any reason assigned for the step, from the people of Bombay their full share in the valuable privilege which they feel to be their due. Whereas in Bengal and in the N.-W. Provinces the full maximum of elective representation has been proclaimed, this Presidency which is justly held to be one of, the most progressive provinces of British India is allowed under Regulation (2) only 8 elective seats instead of 10 the full number under the statute. But even this restricted measure of popular representation permitted to this Presidency has been still further narrowed by the inclusion among the constituencies formed for the purpose, of classes which, whatever their influence and position in society, constitute only small minorities and as representing special interests, are at best entitled to special selective nomination. The formation of constituency D thus involves a distinct curtailment of the privilege accorded to the people under the Regulations. The Sardars of the Deccan, the more influential of whom are rulers of Native States lying outside the territorial limits of direct British Administration, and as representing no distinct popular interest in the Presidency proper, cannot in fairness claim recognition as a separate constituency. Similarly the Zemindars of Sind form a small aristocratic class, and a proper representation of its interests might have been best secured under a system of Government nomination. No such constituency finds a place in the scheme adopted for Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces, where the landed interests are even more powerful and representative than in this Presidency, and the declaration of his Excellency the Viceroy on this subject is important. After detailing the elective scheme framed for Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces his Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th ultimo observed "It is further provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials, in such manner as shall, in his opinion, secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community, and that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the Province." A similar arrangement for Bombay would have saved the people of this Presidency two elective seats which are now allotted under the subsidiary Rules to constituency D. The Regulations thus restrict in two distinct directions the elective privilege permitted to the people of this Presidency. This restriction of the people's privileges under these Regulations as laid down by Executive Authority, has apparently, in the humble opinion of the Association no justification in the circumstances of Bombay, and the Association begs to submit that it casts an unmerited slur on the intelligence and public spirit of this Presidency.

4. Even still more restrictive and unfair are the subsidiary Rules framed by Government and notified in the *Gazette* dated the 30th ultimo to give effect to these Regulations, and the People's Association, Sholapur, deems it its duty to convey to his Excellency in Council the strong sentiment of dissatisfaction which they have aroused. The distribution of elective representation even to the restricted extent allowed by the Regulations is framed on so inequitable a basis as virtually and practically to exclude the bulk of the Presidency with its diversity and multitude of important interests and powerful classes from all participation in the new privileges. Full one half of the elective seats are allotted to small special classes and minority interests in whose behalf special nomination would have been obviously the more appropriate method. As mentioned before, two of these four elective seats are given to two classes under constituency D and the other two to the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce,—mercantile associations which though located at two different trading centres in the Presidency, represent but one interest—the larger commerce of Bombay—and in this view and also in consideration of the fact that they have only a limited measure of concern in the business of the Local Legislature, can have no claim to such a large recognition on the enlarged Council. One seat is allowed to such associations under constituency E in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces, and the Association fails to see any good reason for the special assignment of so much of the elective representation to the European commercial interests of the Presidency. The allotment of one seat to these two Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, in alternate turns, would have fairly met the requirements of the case as well as the just claims of these mercantile associations. Similarly the People's Association, Sholapur, is not prepared to admit the justice of the assignment of two seats to constituency D on ground already set forth. The Corporation of the city of Bombay as the leading Municipality in the Presidency, and the Senate of the Bombay University as representative of the higher culture and educational interests of the Province are allowed each one elective member under these subsidiary rules and for reasons the justice of which will be generally recognized. And this is the only feature of the scheme to which no reasonable objection lies and on which the Association permits itself to congratulate Government. But the distribution thus far made of elective representation under the rules leaves only two elective seats out of the eight allowed for the entire Presidency—minus the Presidency capital with its population of sixteen millions—a measure of representation which cannot in any view of justice or expediency be accepted as either adequate or fair. The scheme of elective representation so formulated under the subsidiary rules does great injustice to claims of the Presidency for whose advantage it is mainly intended. Sindh and the Central Division are altogether placed outside the sphere of the elective privileges—neither their rural nor their urban boards coming in for a share of representation on the enlarged Council. For, the contention appears to the Association scarcely tenable that the views and interests of the Central Division are duly and adequately represented by the Sardars of the Deccan any more than those of Sind by the Zemindars of that Province. So, also, the urban population of the Southern Division and the rural of the Northern are not admitted to a representative voice on the enlarged Council; and the two seats which constitute the full measure of the representative privilege reserved for the Presidency under the subsidiary rules are allotted—one to the urban classes of the Northern Division representing a population of about 7 lacs and one to the rural population of the Southern Division numbering close on 5 millions—thus the total population admitted to the elective privilege being barely 1-3rd of the entire population of the Presidency. In this view of the matter the Association begs to submit that an arrangement which necessitates the exclusion from representation on the enlarged Council of full 2-3rds of the population of the Presidency requires justification before it can be accepted as final or fair. Nothing brings out in more prominent relief the one-sided and inequitable nature of the whole Government scheme than the treatment accorded to the Central Division. This Division, besides being the largest of the three divisions in area, population and revenue, is admittedly far ahead of them all in intelligence and public spirit and in all the elements of healthy public life and activity. Its municipal government is the most advanced of all, there being 58 out of its 63 municipalities constituted on a partially elective basis—a larger measure of the privileges of municipal life than either the Southern or the Northern Division has to show. And the unfairness of the rules is manifest which omit this Division from the list of elective constituencies. The difficulty of a fair apportionment of the elective franchise without making invidious distinctions as between division and division and class and class among the large and varied interests of the Presidency when only two seats are left for such apportionment, may be freely recognized. But the Association begs to record its respectful but firm protest against a scheme which makes such a partial distribution of the elective seats and is the origin of the difficulty. The difficulty is a needless and artificial one created by the rules which therefore justify the popular complaint and loudly call for a modification. The administration of this Presidency has always been honourably distinguished for its liberal and sympathetic spirit in regard to local self-government and our local self-government Acts are recognized to be more liberal and fair than those in force in several other provinces of British India. And it is a source of unfeigned regret to the Association to find that in this higher field of local government the Regulations and Rules framed for Bombay are so unsympathetic in spirit and so restrictive in their operative scope as almost to defeat the central objects of the great Parliamentary Statute and ignore the legitimate claims of this progressive Presidency.

5. As for the Regulations, they are framed by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State and appeal for justice in the matter will have to be submitted to higher authority. The Association in this place only begs to record its regret that they have not been framed more in harmony with the just necessities of the position as well as less in conflict with pledges and assurances given in this important regard by the present Prime Minister with the full concurrence of both the great political parties in Parliament.

6. The subsidiary rules however are made by his Excellency's Government and being open even to stronger objections than even the Regulations as failing to carry out even the restricted objects of these Regulations and equally opposed to the spirit of the Indian Council's Act of 1892, present, the Association respectfully ventures to submit, a fair case for reconsideration. The distribution of elective seats made under the Rules even on the limited bases of the Regulations, is so one-sided and unfair, the restrictions laid down reduce the elective privilege for the bulk of the Presidency to such narrow dimensions and the exclusion of large areas, populations and interests—and notably of Sindh with its important rural interests and of the Central Division, the most advanced of the administrative divisions of the Presidency in all higher elements of public life—this exclusion is a feature of the scheme which is so indefeasible on any ground of policy or equity that the hope is generally and widely entertained that his Excellency in Council will be pleased, in view of a unanimous expression of popular wishes, to consider the advisability of so revising the rules as to ensure a fairer apportionment of the elective privilege and thus remove the ground for popular complaints in this respect. And the People's Association, Sholapur, confidently shares in that hope and submits this its humble prayer for a modification of these subsidiary rules in the full expectation that it will receive at the hands of his Excellency's Government, the consideration which it deserves.

7. The Association ventures respectfully to suggest in this connection for the consideration of his Excellency's Government as follows :—

[1] that one elective seat be assigned to constituency E instead of two, the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce to enjoy the privilege in alternate rotation, [2] that one seat likewise be allotted to constituency D instead of two as under the rules—the Sardars of the Deccan and the Zemindars of Sindh to exercise the right of recommendation by turns—[These classes to the mind of the Association are hardly entitled to recognition as separate electoral constituencies; but such recognition is accorded to them under the Regulations framed by the Supreme Government and the suggestion seeks only to bring the measure of the recognition within juster proportions than are laid down under the rules.] [3] that the two elective seats thus rendered be given, one to the Province of Sindh and one to the Central Division. [4] And in all the four administrative Divisions of the Presidency both the urban and rural boards be clubbed together, and be formed into electoral constituencies—an arrangement which would be more in consonance with the principles enunciated by his Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the address of the Poona Municipality last year.

8. The alterations above suggested do not constitute the Association ventures to trust, any large departure from the arrangements which have been adopted and while keeping within the limits defined by the Government of India Regulations, seem to meet as far as practicable the legitimate requiremens of the case and fulfil in a fair measure the just and moderate expectations of the people of this Presidency.

9. In conclusion the Association begs to express its humble but confident hope that his Excellency in Council will pe pleased to take into favourable consideration the representaion submitted above and accord a sympathetic hearing to the appeal with which it concludes for a modification of the rules with a view to the framing of fairer arrangements in this most important regard.

THE *Pioneer* thus refers to the latest development of the Hyderabad Pamphlet Case :—The Resident of Hyderabad, in his capacity as a local High Court, has reversed the order of Mr. Bosanquet, whereby leave was given to Rafi-ud-din, one of the witnesses in the Pamphlet Case, to prosecute Nawab Mehdi Hassan for perjury. Seeing that the Magistrate carefully decided the case not on its merits, but on the ground of want of proof of publication, his allowing a witness on either side to be indicted for false statements on questions of fact did certainly seem an extraordinary proceeding—we were going to say to the non-legal

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Godown next to Bombay Cotton Press Company's Office, near Victoria Bunder, on account of the Underwriters—

129 F P bales damaged cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION sale of two very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and is known as Bhawoo Russul's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Databhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1838.

LOT NO I.

On TUESDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses which are known as Bhawoo Russool's property, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of the late Vishvanath Ithojee, on the west by the said or Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and on the north by the property of the late Mugajee Babajee Purabhoo.

LOT NO. II.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joohari, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 5, 1893. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOMBHARWADA OR COOMBHARWADA SECOND STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Ardesir Cowasjee, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Shunker Ramchundra and Raghunath Ramchundra, a minor, by his brother and guardian, the said Shunker Ramchundra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1838, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Jassoo Punajee, Oodo Punajee, Loomba Jusaji, Custoor Oodaji, and Sutra Jusaji of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Coombharwada second Street, formerly in the sub-district of Bombay, and which had been in the occupation in the tenants of the said mortgagors, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under old No. 1929, new No. old Survey No. 33½, and new Survey No. 4,999 and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 108 and now under street Nos. 119-112, and ward No. 7652 admeasuring 142 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by Coombharwada aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ora Allibhoy Goolam Hoosain, and on the south by the house of Mowji Rama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an iron framed mahogany cottage pianoforte by Emil Ascherberg, superior table ornaments, handsome vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, handsome C spring victoria, &c., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 520 of 1892.

Sha Luckmidass Gopaljee .....Plaintiff,

vs.

Hur jiwan Goolabdas and others .....Defendants.

Pur suant to directions contained in the order made herein on the 23rd of February, 1893, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of cotton goods, consisting of printed scarves, sarees, sadlas, grey dhotees, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of [illegible] white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

2 hill tents.

2 cases 100 boxes Java cigars.

A few lots of furniture consisting of mirror, door almyrahs, chest of drawers, single cot, easy chair, teapoys, &c.

By order of the Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hossein :—

THBC-413—146-7—2 cases white copper foil, ex s.s. Thames.

157-8—2 cases white copper foil, ex s.s. Carthage.

161-2—2 cases white copper foil, ex s.s. Shannon.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Goolam Hossein Sumsoodin, ex s s Victoria—

HS-80—1 case 9 pieces cashmere,

87-GHS—8 pieces worsted coatings.

88-GHS—I case 9 pieces trouserings.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motun—

2 bales of flannelettes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.

1 light and neat victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 strong serviceable landau.

1 light strong dog-cart.

1 bay Arab horse.

The Property of a Gentleman.

3 China Sedan chairs, 1 folding chair, 1 Tonjon, 1 Tricycle

1 Calcutta-built Mail phaeton

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, behind the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, windproof lamps, pictures, Cambay carpets, etc., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining-room, and drawing-room, bedroom furniture, made to order of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, firstrate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, superior Persian and Brussels carpets, rich China and Satsuma vases, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, a splendid iron framed grand square piano forte, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, rich Persian carpets, superior lamps, English-made side saddle, choice flower-pots, &c., the property of J. F. FERNANDEZ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla,

A lot of unclaimed property.

TENT FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bori Bunder, opposite New Municipal Building, and behind the Gaiety Theatre.

1 large Russian Duck Tent, 60 by 40.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of chairs, sofas, tables, chiffoniers, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, plates, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Grey Arab horse, 14-2, 3 years old, believed perfectly sound, goes in saddle and harness.

1 Dark bay waler gelding with dog-cart and harness.

1 Country bred grey pony, 13-2 with varnished dog-cart and harness.

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 Second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 bay Australian waler and a stylish strong-built brougham by Kesterton

1 Calcutta-built high wheel dog-cart in good order.

1 Single-seated office shigram in good order.

By order of Harkisondass Mayaram and on account and risk of Balcrishna Shridhur Lalit.

1 Strong-built barouche on C. spring.

1 Strong landau on C. spring.

1 Strong built mail phaeton.

1 White Deccanee horse, very strongly built, 3½ years old, good and quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Executors of the late Javerchand Curramchand and on account and risk of Canjee Lilladhur, the mortgagor, a lot of gold ornaments, consisting of sankla, godawank, bracelets, toodipatla, kanthi, patil, &c.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the first Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room, in Medow Street, No. 21, as follows :—

1 bale woolen blankets, size 7 by 3 feet.
1 bicycle.
1 Semigr and Piano
1 case samples of glassware.
7 case tin toys.

An invoice of electroplated ware, containing tea sets, butterpots, cruet frames, spoons and forks, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, ABDOOLALY ESABHOY—

1 case gold threads.

The property of a gentleman, one blackwood open carved book stand with carved punnel, one pair sofa, &c,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

SALE of leasehold land at Dadur, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of N. C. Macleods, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Haroon Mahomed, insolvent, trading under the name of Hajee Mitha Cassum, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 5, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 98⅞ for Consols in London, and 97 for Rentes in Paris 38 9-16d. was still the value of Bar Silver in London ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £63½ ; but in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 84 cents per oz ; Demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent to 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 450,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·35 to 84·45 cents per oz. The market rate of discount in London on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, was reduced yesterday ¼ per cent., to 2½ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining unaltered at the same rate.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances only a lakh and three-quarters of Bills out of the 60 lakhs offered were allotted, namely, to Bombay, at 1s. 2 29-32d. ; but 58½ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to the three Presidencies at 1s. 2 15-16d., Bombay getting 35½ lakhs, Calcutta 21½ lakhs, and Madras a lakh ; the price obtained for the Transfers thus showing an advance of ⅛d. on last week's regular allotment rate, though it was 1-32d. lower than the higher rate given on Tuesday for extra allotments at Bombay. Small extra allotments of Bills and Transfers were made yesterday in Bombay and Madras, respectively, at 1s. 3d. for the former, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for the latter. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 2 11-16d.

A further recovery of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-16d. per lb., but Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for September-October. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but Egyptian Fair Brown was 1-16d. dearer, at 4 11-16d. per lb. The Market closed firm ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 7 13-16 cents per ez. ; and August Futures were 6 points higher, at 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	4,000	5,000	5,000
Two days' do.	21,000	36,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,726,000	6,735,000	6,588,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day with only a small business passing ; but prices show no further change. Exporters have brought 400 Oojein, at Rs. 188 ; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 205½ ; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 400 Untni at Rs. 164 ; 100 each of Nugger, at Rs. 182½ ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 197 ; Mulkapur, at Rs. 188 ; and Compta, at Rs. 192½ ; and 50 Mowa, at Rs. 196.

WHEAT.—A further decline of half an anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in a quiet market with little export business passing, and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4	7	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ... "	4	6	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4	8	0	"
Red Delhi..... "	4	4	6	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	4	14	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4	9	0	"
Hard Red ..... "	4	9	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market ; and prices are unchanged with the exception of that for *Linseed*, which is half an anna higher, at Rs. 7-2-6 to Rs. 7-5-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	15,013	bales.
Wheat.....	42,020	cwts.
Linseed	25,232	"
Rapeseed	61,326	"
Poppyseed.....	10,237	"
Groundnuts	1,727	"
Castorseed	0,734	"
Rice	7,459	"

FREIGHTS.—There is hardly any demand for tonnage, and a decidedly weaker feeling prevails. Relets have been offering at 6d. per ton below yesterday's rates without finding any takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling this morning, at 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and in one direction at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Telegraphic for cash ; and free buyers coming out rates gradually dropped to 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for Demand, at which the enquiry ceased. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was nominally 1s. 3⅛d. ; but no Bills appearing, rates gradually receded to 1s. 3 1-16d. for cash, and 1s. 3d. for June, at which also the supply was but moderate ; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 2 27-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 15-16d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 1-16d.		"
Francs do. ...1·58¼.		"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of 28th April, 1893...	58,45,000
Add—Silver received during the week	14,47,000
	72,92,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	12,02,000
	60,90,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	18,09,000
	78,99,000
Last Week	77,81,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted this morning at 103⅜ and 103 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively ; but no further advance being made in the Presidency Bank's rates, the feeling became strong, and 103⅞ and 104, in the two positions, respectively, was attained, the closing rate, however, having been 1-16 per cent. lower again.

SHARES are without animation, and quotations generally are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Amoor route interrupted at Mar Tomsk.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on the 6th instant.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	4	2	2 p.m.	...	10
Suez	4	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	44	...	3
" Karachee	..	21	...	1
" Madras	..	57	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 3.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·2

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	84·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSEMEYER—April 25, at Kheating House, Bimlipatam, the wife of Mr E G Rosemeyer, of the Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.

WYCKOFF—April 30, at Kodaikanal, the wife of the Rev J H Wyckoff, American Arcot Mission, Tindivanam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE BOURDEILLE—PAUL—April 24, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev E Lafont, C I E, and at the Greek Church, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, by the Rev E Platis (Archimandrite), Leon Marie Edouard Roger Helie Vicomte de Bourdeille Marquis d'Archiac, second son of Marquis de Bourdeille Marquis d'Archiac, of Chateau de Bourdeille, Dordogne, France, to Sophia Ripsima, eldest daughter of the Hon Sir G Charles Paul, K C I E, Advocate-General of Bengal.

DEATHS.

BURLTON—April 26, at Sialkot, of heat apoplexy, Grace Edith, the dearly beloved child of Lieutenant and Mrs W E Burlton, D-A-C-G, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

FITZSIMONS—April 23, George Burns, the only son of G T FitzSimions, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

THE betrothal of his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales to the Princess May Victoria of Teck, long desired by the whole Kingdom, has at length been announced. Thus has been fulfilled the last wish of Prince Albert Victor who on his death-bed said to his brother George "Take care of May!" The young Princess who was so struck by a cruel destiny on the eve of her marriage to the lost Prince has found support and consolation in the sympathy of one who was himself stricken by the same blow. This is as her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the whole nation wished it to be. Every loyal subject will wish Prince George and Princess May a long life of unalloyed happiness.

THE Report of the Leprosy Commission in India for 1890-91 has been at last issued to the public. Yesterday we received from the Home Department of the Government of India the volume containing the report and the numerous illustrative maps to which reference is constantly made. The general conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners have been already placed before our readers, who are consequently already in possession of the fact that the result of the observations made in the course of the year they devoted to careful inquiry in India has satisfied the Commissioners that leprosy is distinct from all diseases, and is not related to those with which it has been supposed to be allied ; that it is not diffused by hereditary transmission, and has, therefore, a natural tendency to die out. This is the direct contrary of what was so confidently alleged—that leprosy is increasing enormously and has become an Imperial danger. The grounds which have appeared to the Commissioners sufficient to establish these conclusions are carefully and elaborately set forth in the Report. The third conclusion—that though in a scientific classification of diseases leprosy must be regarded as contagious, and also inoculable, the extent to which it is propagated by those means is exceedingly small, has been contested by the Committee of the Leprosy Fund, and is certain to be stoutly canvassed. It must be admitted that if the fourth conclusion be well founded, that leprosy is not directly originated either by the use of fish, or other article of food, or by climatic or teluric conditions, or insanitary conditions, it is difficult to account for its prevalence over large areas if we are to regard it as practically non-contagious, as well as non-hereditary. The fly in the amber is not a greater enigma than leprosy, if the conclusions on these points are to be accepted as really conclusive. The fifth conclusion is that insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, or deficient drainage or ventilation, indirectly influence leprosy by causing a pre-disposition which increases the susceptibility to the disease. The final conclusion is that in the great majority of cases leprosy originates *de novo*, from a sequence or concurrence of the causes dealt with in the Report, and are related to each other in ways at present unknown. That word "unknown" sums up all that can be said as to the real origin, the *causa causans*, of leprosy, the most terrible and hopeless though by no means the most fatal or the most widespread of the worst diseases which afflict humanity. It is not rapid in its course ; the expectation of life after the development of the symptoms has been worked out by two Norwegian authorities as nine years and a-half for the tuberculated form of the malady, and eighteen and a-half for the anæsthetic. But it is nevertheless the mostly justly dreaded of all afflictions for its victim has not even the hope of recovery.

The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that the alarming assertions that there is a recrudescence of leprosy, and that it is rapidly increasing, are disproved by the results of the Censuses of 1871-1881 and 1891, which show that while the population has increased there has been rather a decrease of leprosy. The Commissioners cautiously state that while the evidence of the censuses excludes the idea of an increase and points rather to a gradual decrease at the present time, it may be safer to assume that the diffusion of the disease has remained stationary. There is no evidence to support the alarming statements of the rapid increase of leprosy, and that it constitutes an Imperial danger. No part of India is free from the disease, and in that sense leprosy is Imperial, but the testimony of the censuses is absolute that it is not increasing. It is however found not only in all parts of British India but in all the Native States. It varies in the different Presidencies and Provinces, but in the three Presidencies and generally throughout India the ratio of lepers to every ten thousand of the population has declined since 1871 ; in the Bombay Presidency the decline has been from 7·8 to 4·7 ; in all India it has fallen from 5·4 to 4·8. Many misapprehensions will be removed by this careful investigation of the facts. The belief that leprosy is most prevalent on the sea coast and along the borders of great rivers is overturned by the discovery that as a rule it is most prevalent inland. All along the Gangetic Valley the ratio of lepers is lowest except in the Burdwan Division. This is true also of the country between the five rivers of the Punjab, and along the western coast from Karachi to Ahmedabad. The same fact obtains along the valleys of the Indus, the Nerbudda, the Kristna, and the Tangabudra. In the valley of the Taptee on the other hand the ratio of leprosy is high. Some hill tracts are prone to leprosy, even the highest ; Simla is included in this category, the ratio being 28·8 in the ten thousand. But leprosy is not more frequent in the hills than in some of the plains, where a very high ratio obtains. The disease attacks all tracts impartially, and has no special predilection, as Mr. J. Hutchinson supposes, for the coast and the riparian valleys. Nor can leprosy be regarded as depending on climate, for it is to be found in all latitudes, though it is more common between the tropics than outside them. Dryness of the atmosphere is not favourable to the disease ; in Northern India and in Sind where the climate is dry through the deficiency or the absence of rainfall, there is little leprosy ; taking the country generally leprosy increases from West to East, Bengal and Assam being damper than the more western parts, where there is less leprosy. But the western part of the Madras Presidency is more damp than the eastern, and leprosy is more prevalent in the former than in the latter. With increasing dampness the ratio of lepers tends to increase. There is no corresponding relation between heat and leprosy.

The Commissioners, taking cholera as a test of the climatic and general sanitary state of an area, show that leprosy prevails most extensively in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Jalpurgai, Rungpore, Sylhet, and Cachar, which are all the endemic home of cholera. With slight exceptions the cholera maps coincide with the leprosy maps in the colours marking greatest intensity. There is no question of any similarity or affinity between cholera and leprosy but the Commissioners infer that the insanitary conditions which are favourable to the former are equally favourable to the latter. In those districts which are the unhealthiest in India, leprosy is very prevalent, and in those regions where there is little cholera leprosy is seldom seen. The Commissioners also point to the fact that during and after the famine which reduced the population in Madras to 18 per cent., and in the six Bombay districts which were visited by famine, there was a great diminution of lepers ; whence it is reasonable to conclude that they were carried off in great numbers. Immediately after the great famine in Orissa there was a great reduction in the number of lepers, but in the second census taken after that famine, there was a remarkable increase, which was what might have been expected if poverty and deficient food predispose individuals to leprosy. Since the great famines of 1876-78 there has been no great mortality from deficiency of food, and the country has made great strides in general well-being, especially during the last ten years. This would give room for an improvement in the general health, and lead us to expect that leprosy would decrease rather than increase which is exactly what the figures of Census appear to show. The Commissioners, however, with characteristic caution, decline to commit themselves to the assertion that such has actually been the case. They regard India generally as overcrowded, and think the people show signs of what in Western countries would be considered poverty, but they own that they have not the data which would enable them to speak positively as to the wealth or poverty of the masses. And leprosy they pronounce to be a disease which affects the masses more than the wealthy. The poorest and most unhealthy part of the richest and most fertile Province—Bengal—and the hills which are inhabited by the poorest and poor people living under filthy and unhygienic conditions, are the regions where leprosy is most prevalent. The Commissioners are of opinion that the greater the poverty of a district—other elements, climatic, telluric, geological, and ethnological, being such as to also tend to produce a susceptibility to leprosy—the greater will be the diffusion of the disease. The progress which has been making itself felt in India during the last twenty years in material prosperity, in education, and sanitation induces them to believe that leprosy will decrease and die out in this country as it has done in Europe. We may all share that hope ; but a good deal has to be done to hasten its realisation.

WITH a view to enable the cultivator to deal more effectually with locust plagues in the hereafter Mr. E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, has recorded the procedure followed in various parts of the country during the years from 1889 to 1892. The report appears in a new number of "Museum Notes," and Mr. Cotes adds all available information collected through the instrumentality of Government agents and others as to the best means of coping with the locusts when in their extensive flights they settle on cultivated land. Sind and Western Rajputana were the first to notice the invasion in 1889, when in June large flights worked their way down from Africa, Persia, and Turkish Arabia. Million of eggs were laid in the sand, and so soon as the sun came out again the eggs they had laid were hatched and millions of young locusts brought into life. To Sind and Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras, and the Bombay Deccan, they came in turn, and in the following year the young were extremely numerous. Mr. Cotes records how they swarmed throughout the country each succeeding year, and the history will be read with interest hereafter. But what is more valuable is that part of his paper which he devotes to the manner of disposing of the insects. It will be remembered that at the time, the procedure adopted in Egypt and other countries which had been visited was to a great extent followed, though numerous new and original plans were tried with more or less success. In Mr. Cotes' experiments at the Indian Museum it was found that the sets dried up without hatching in spite of the attempts that were made to keep them moist by watering the earth in which they were placed, a fact which is held to indicate that breaking up the land to expose the eggs to the air would be useful, provided it were done soon after the eggs were laid. Later on, says Mrs. Cotes, ploughing up the land becomes almost useless, as the eggs hatch out whether exposed to the air or not. The habitual disappearance of locusts during the winter months in North-Western India is explained by the fact that they require little or no food during the period, and probably hybernate in a dormant condition. It is in the summer that they prove most destructive. It is then that operations should be directed against them. The experiences of the past few years are instructive. In Dera Ismail Khan the people were so apathetic that very little impression was made on the vast swarms which crowded into the district, though rewards were offered. In Rawalpindi, the district was divided into circles, each with an officer who directed the search for the locusts and their eggs. Millions of eggs and young locusts were consequently destroyed. Hazara boasts of having destroyed four hundred maunds of young locusts. Peshawur villages claim eighty millions as their share, while Kohat calculates its kill at six hundred maunds. They were easily gathered, but many were destroyed by firing the dwarf palms through which they were crawling. Three thousand maunds are said to have been destroyed in the Barak taluka. In Sialkot bands of villagers were organised to kill the locusts, and the method adopted was undoubtedly one of the best ; the insects being driven into trenches and buried, or into straw, which was set on fire. Objection is taken to the large expenditure of straw or grass in this process. The pits or trenches were found only to be partially effective since many escaped. The Cyprus method was adopted with success in many districts. The plan, as we explained some time ago, is to construct canvas screens made from condemned tents, with strips of American cloth, over

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of York to the Princess May of Teck is officially announced.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The English newspapers express their warm congratulations on the betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of York to Princess May.

ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION BY TWO THOUSAND STOCK-BROKERS.

A great Anti-Home Rule meeting took place at the Guildhall, yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Two thousand stock-brokers marched in procession from the Exchange to the scene of the meeting amidst the greatest enthusiasm. After a few speeches a Resolution was adopted that the Sheriff should present a petition against the Bill at the bar of the House of Commons.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

The youngest son of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh died, at Hastings, yesterday.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

It is announced that the Manchester Ship Canal will be opened in January.

EIGHT HOURS MINES BILL.

The House of Commons have read a second time the Bill for making the working hours in mines eight hours daily compulsory. The Bill has not been made a party question.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The House of Lords have passed the Mercantile Bank of India Bill.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

The steamer City of Khios, last night, came into collision off Beachy Head with an unknown schooner which, it is feared, has sunk with all hands. The City of Khios was damaged below her water line, and her forehold is full of water.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar has arrived in Portsmouth from Bombay.

CHILAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Latest official news from Major Twigg is dated the evening of the 24th April. The Kohistanis, it appears, have not arrived at Thur. The reports are still very conflicting. It is difficult to obtain authentic information of their movements.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Council took place this morning.

THE VICEROY'S BODY-GUARD.

A new Adjutant to the Viceroy's Body-Guard will be appointed shortly.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM KHELAT.

There was no definite conclusion arrived at up to this morning as to when our troops will be removed from Khelat.

TELEGRAPH FROM SRINAGAR TO GULMARG.

The Government Telegraph Department is about to take over the line from Srinagar to Gulmarg.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

Owing to the death of Sir James Dormer the temporary Command of the Army of the Madras Presidency will fall, it is believed, on Major-General Sir George Wolsely who is now in Simla in connection with the work of the Promotion Board. Sir George Wolsely who is now commanding the Belgaum District is the senior Major-General at present on the Madras establishment, Major-General East being absent in England on sixty days' privilege leave, otherwise he would have succeeded to the temporary Command. The local rank of Major-General Stewart, now commanding the Burma District is dated prior to that of Sir George Wolsely, but Colonels acting as local Major-Generals rank as juniors to permanent Major-Generals.

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The provisional Command of the Army devolves on Brigadier-General Pearson, three senior officers being away.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council to elect a member for the Legislative Council two native members tied. Another ballot will be taken on Saturday.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DORMER.

The funeral of Sir James Dormer took place, today, at Ootacamund, troops from Fort Wellington forming the cortege. H. E. the Governor and all Officers were present. Government offices, all mercantile houses, and shops were closed half-day in Madras.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Tramway difficulty has been settled at a meeting of the Commissioners to-day, the latter having accepted the terms proposed by the Company last week.

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

The weather here is very unsettled, thunderstorms, accompanied by rain having been experienced the last four evenings.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

In connection with the re-organization of the Bombay Army the following Officers are nominated to proceed immediately for recruiting service. the Recruiting centres being detailed below :—Captain Montgomery, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Nasik, and the Nizam's Dominion ; Lieutenant De Lisle, Satara, Poona, and Sholapur ; Captain Holloway, Mhow, Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkund, Bagkelkhund, Western Malwa, and Guna ; Captain De Lamain, Nusseerabad, and Rajputana States· Captain Ransom Belgaum, Rajpur, Ratnagiri, Kolapur, and other Native States ; and Lieutenant Thomson, Belgaum, Rajpur, Ratnagiri, Kolapur, and other Native States.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 3.

The s. s. Teheran arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from Aden, and O. L. steamer Orient, from Australia, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar on the 3rd instant from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	93 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63¼
Bar Silver.....	39 9-16.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1/2 11-16.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. P. M. Mehta was elected on the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, to represent the Corporation on the newly extended Bombay Legislative Council.

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting on our note of yesterday's issue regarding the loss of the Roumania thinks we did the company an injustice regarding the matter of insurance, and sends us the following extract from *Fair Play* of November 4 :—"The most important loss of the week is that of the Anchor Liner Roumania, near Peniche, on her outward voyage, with passengers and general cargo, from Liverpool to Bombay. The Roumania was built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., in 1880, and was of 3,387 gross register tons. The hull is uninsured, but the cargo, estimated as of the value of £150,000, is largely placed in Liverpool, London, and Manchester. The latter centre will, I believe, lose £30,000, while Liverpool, according to reports which reach me is "hit heavily." Some offices are on the cargo at rates ranging from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per cent. Many underwriters refuse those figures, and now congratulate themselves on their wisdom in holding out for less shadowy premia. A few of the Continental companies are in for the loss, and some of the Eastern offices have "got it hot."

THE following appointments have been made during the absence of Major J. W. Wray :—Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., to act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, Jaghirs, and the Jath State ; Captain H. M. Abud to act as second Assistant Political Resident, Aden ; Captain J. Davies to act as third Assistant Political Resident, Aden ; and Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, to act as fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

MR. J. W. WALKER, Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, *vice* Mr. Scott.

AN interesting fact brought out in these tables of statistics concerns the cotton industry in the United Kingdom and India. The value of cotton goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1892 was Rs. 7,56,000 less than in the previous year, while the value of the imports from India showed an increase of Rs. 6,65,000. The value of this is only to show in what direction British trade is depressed; the fact of the depression is only too well-known. Another indication of the drift of trade is given in a paragraph of the report dealing with exports of goods to various countries. The value of goods exported to British colonies and foreign countries has increased by more than 33 per cent., but against this there is, for British merchants, the unpleasant statement that the exports to the United Kingdom have slightly fallen off. The Collector of Customs piously hopes that this is not "an indication that the United Kingdom is losing the carrying trade which made it the depot from which the produce of Eastern countries was in previous years distributed throughout Europe and America." But if it is not an indication of this, it is difficult to perceive what it does indicate.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 267 Hindus, and 52 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 337 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 303. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from small-pox, 38 from measles, 112 from fevers, 29 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 143 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the previous years was 34·9 per 1,000 per annum.

CAPTAIN COX, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, shortly goes on six months' leave. Captain Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Stodherd, Hyderabad Contingent, have been granted one year's leave, and will travel home through Persia.

GOVERNMENT have provided in the current year's estimates Rs. 60,000 for grants-in-aid towards expenses of camps-of-exercise for Volunteer Corps, and Rs. 20,000 for field days' expenses. The money has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for distribution.

THE planters of Ceylon who suffered so severely, a few years ago, by the collapse of their one industry, says an up-country paper, saved themselves gallantly by the unprecedentedly rapid development of tea-growing. It has often been remarked, however, that they are again making the mistake of putting all their eggs into one basket. There is no doubt that the colony is too much committed to one article of export but the annual Memorandum on Customs and Shipping for 1892, just issued, indicates that the planters are alive to the risk they run, and are endeavouring to minimise it. While the exports of coffee have been rapidly falling, and the exports of tea have been more rapidly rising, there has been a steady increase in the export of cocoanut products, which has attracted very little attention, but is nevertheless very considerable. The Customs value of these products last year was four times that of coffee, and about a third that of tea. It has grown from seven millions of rupees in 1890 to eight millions of rupees in 1891, and eleven millions in 1892. No colony has shown so much enterprise in advertising its wares as Ceylon, and it is clear that not only are the planters intent on extending the markets for their productions, but that they are shrewd enough to see the need of having more than one commodity offer.

THIS, writes the Allahabad paper, is the time of year when it is popularly supposed that certain zealous and aspiring members of her Majesty's civil and military services begin to be in a flutter of mind upon the subject of honours. We apprehend that if the truth could be known, it would be found that, with the exception of a few strangely constituted persons who set such store upon these things as sometimes not to scruple to ask for them, even in Simla itself there is very little more excitement about the impending distribution than among the outside world at large. For one thing everyone knows that three-fourths of the bestowals are matter of official formality. The holding of certain posts is well understood to be equivalent to a knighthood ; of others to a C.S.I. ; of others again to a O.I.E. If the incumbent of one of these does not get his reward on this occasion, it is felt to be only deferred till the next. This year there would seem at first sight to be unusual opportunities for rectifying previous omissions, for there are three K.C.S.I.'s, ten G.C.I.E.'s, and thirteen K.C.I.E.'s available for distribution, besides two G.C.S.I.'s for Native Chiefs. But it does not follow, of course, that all these vacancies will be filled up ; and moreover the opening of the Imperial Institute will probably be made occasion of appropriating a considerable number of them for Home patronage.

CAMPAIGNING on the North-West Frontier does not, as a rule, involve many casualties in the shape of killed and wounded, but the exposure and discomfort tell in the long run on a man's health. Sir William Lockhart, since he has been in command of the Frontier Force, has been "out" on three expeditions, two on the Samana Range and one to Baio. The frost and snow on the hills near Kohat were not so trying as the heat in the Indus Valley below the Black Mountain, as the returns of fever cases among the troops who were employed to destroy Baio clearly proved. Even a seasoned soldier like General Lockhart felt the strain on his health, and it seemed likely, a short time ago, that he would have to make a trip home this summer to recruit. His absence from the border would have been a serious loss just at this time, when there are signs that trouble may be impending ; and it is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that he is once more as strong and well as a Warden of the Marches should be. He has foregone his intention of taking leave, and if events in the Indus Valley and further afield call for military action his services will be available for employment by the Government. One cannot tell how far the fanaticism of the tribes of the Indus Kohistan will infect their neighbours, but it is as well that the watchful eye should be kept upon all the clans lying north of the Peshawur District, so that prompt action may be taken against them should they suddenly assume a hostile attitude. Further afield, too, there is cause for anxiety and the Frontier Force will have to be on the alert for seven months to come.

THE PILGRIM STEAMER KHIVA.

MESSRS. HAJEE CASSUM AND CO., owners of the s. s. Khiva, have not received any further particulars regarding the fate, which overtook the Khiva, and the origin of the fire which broke out on the vessel is yet unknown. The telegram forwarded by the Political Agent at Muscat to Government apprised the owners that the Sultan had despatched the Zanzibar steamer Avoca, with assistance, to Merbat. The telegram states that the officers and the crew arrived at Muscat, leaving 900 pilgrims at Merbat, from where the steamer Avoca will take them to Karachi. Although it is stated that the provisions are urgently wanted, no measures have yet been taken in Bombay by either the owners of the ship or other persons to supply the want. The owners of the vessel are said to be under no obligation to supply any provisions to the passengers. It is not known whether the passengers will be left at Karachi or brought back to Bombay, but in either case they will have much hardship to endure. It is sincerely hoped that the owners of the steamer Khiva will see their way to take these pilgrims to their destination, Mecca. Some of the passengers are inhabitants of Hyderabad (Deccan), some of the Punjab, and others of Sind. It is not known whether the whole vessel is destroyed by fire. The cargo on board the steamer consisted of rice, wheat, sugar, species, dry dates, wet dates, and wheat and rice flour. It was consigned to Hoodeida and Jeddah, and the principal senders and consignees were Mahomedans. There were over 1,300 bags of wheat flour consigned for Hoodeida. Of these 250 belonged to E. Abdoolla and 250 to M. Gunnee ; 410 to H. A. Siddick, and the rest to a number of other Mahomedan merchants. More than 400 bags of rice were consigned for Hoodeida. Of these 300 belonged to H. A. Siddick. Besides rice and wheat, there were also bags of sugar, dry ginger, turmeric, wet dates, &c. There were about 4,000 bags of wheat flour consigned for Jeddah, and of those bags 600 belonged to M. Z. Alireza, 350 to H. J. H. Ahmed, 300 to H. A. Siddick, and 400 to H. S. Ellias. About 800 bags of sugar were consigned for Jeddah. At present the question of supplying provision must press itself upon the minds of those concerned. The s. s. Akbar, which was to go in search of the s. s. Khiva, started from Aden for Bombay before the news was received about the ill-fated vessel, and it is hoped that she will bring full particulars. Up till yesterday no ship was sent to the assistance of the Khiva from Bombay.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 26th ult., you published a letter from me, in which attention was drawn to the apathy that the Eurasian seemed to exhibit towards political matters. I should be obliged if you would allow me to comment further upon the subject of that letter.

In the course of a recent leader discussing this question, the editor of the *Gujarati* writes : "It is indeed a melancholy fact that our Portuguese and Eurasian friends take so little interest in politics . . . . . It is indeed very strange that the members of the Portuguese and Eurasian community should hold aloof from other communities. They have a permanent stake in the country. Theirs is a gradually expanding community, and unless Government service is to be its sole aim and ideal, it is very difficult to understand why some of its able and public-spirited members should not work with the public men of this city."

Evidently, then, this attitude of the Eurasians has not escaped notice, and the views expressed by me are not singular. In the current number of the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, a journal of the Eurasian community, the editor attempts to excuse the absence of his people from one meeting which was recently held in Bombay. He states : "Mr. Chambers finds fault with the Eurasian community for not having had a single representative at the recent meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall to discuss certain matters connected with the enlargement of the Legislative Council, and from this one incident condemns the whole community for an apathetic disregard of all matters concerning their welfare. While always thankful for a fair criticism of ourselves and of a friendly admonition regarding our failures in duty, we yet must take exception to this condemnation. For even, if there were not a single Eurasian present at the meeting, and of this we are not quite certain, their absence may be accounted for by the fact that, a week or two ago, both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ruled that no purely Eurasian representative could be accorded a seat in the Legislative Councils on the other side of India. And with these intimations fresh in their memories, it would seem to them to be hardly likely that any reference to the Bombay Government concerning the distribution of seats here, even when made conjointly with Parsis, Mahomedans, and Hindus, could be so effectual as to affect their interests. But to argue that the absence of the Eurasian element from the particular meeting under reference proves the existence of a general apathy in the whole community on all public topics is a hasty generalization to which we must take unqualified exception. As regards the Viceroy's rule that no purely Eurasian representative could be accorded a seat on the Legislative Council I have no knowledge, but, even if it is, as the editor states, there does not seem to be much cause of offence. Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans are not appointed to these seats because they are Hindoos, Parsis, and Mahomedans, but because they are public-spirited men of these races, whose advice is useful and necessary for the good government of this country. When the Eurasians exhibit the same public spirit, the Government will readily avail themselves of the advice which they can then offer. In reference to the other part of the editor's remarks, if it were only one meeting from which the Eurasians are absent, one might not wonder, but when it is every political meeting, no matter of what description, I think such remarks as were made by me are perfectly justifiable. If the Eurasian is unable or unwilling to take part in the purely political agitations of the day why does he not help his fellow-townsmen on the Municipal Council. Here is a field for much good work, and yet how little, if anything, is done in this direction by him. One thing we may rely upon, and that is that the less a people interest themselves in civil matters the less inclined they will be to do so. An Englishman, however poor, takes some interest in his country's welfare, and in his way, important or unimportant, attempts to influence his fellows. This feeling is now spreading in this country, thanks to education, but the melancholy exception is the Eurasian. Unless this long tendency is subdued, the Eurasian must not complain if in time the Government of India utterly neglects him and, when it seeks the advice of those who reside here, goes to those who have shown more interest in public affairs than he has done.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. CHAMBERS.

May 4.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL.

A GENERAL meeting of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was held on Wednesday evening, at the hall of the Instituto, to vote an address to Mr. Sebastiao Rodrigues Barboza Centeno, the Portuguese Consul-General, and President of the Instituto, who is about to proceed to Europe. There was a large attendance of the members, and the hall was beautifully decorated and illuminated. Mr. Centeno was greeted by the playing of the Portuguese National Anthem. Dr. Rozario, the Portuguese Vice-Consul, was voted to the chair, and the secretary read an address in which the services rendered by Mr. Centeno as Consul-General for Portugal and President of the Instituto were enumerated and duly eulogized. His large donations in valuable books, &c., were also gratefully mentioned. Rev. C. F. de Souza supplemented the remarks in the address by bringing to mind the important services the president has rendered. The president replied in a lengthy speech, and said he appreciated the honour that had been done to him by the demonstration. He was sorry to leave India so soon, but indisposition compelled him to sever his connection, though temporarily, with the Portuguese subjects in British India. If he were obliged to leave his native land, he would prefer no other spot to make his home in than Portuguese-India, which, he said, was endowed by nature with many desirable qualities, but the want of development as well as a reform in agriculture had retarded the progress of the country. He spoke of the Instituto as an institution which had claimed his sympathies and care from the time he took up the duties of the Consul-General, and he would cherish in his heart the respect and consideration he had received from its members and from the community at large. He wished them good-bye for the present, and though he might be far away, he would never forget the welfare of the Instituto, and the pleasant recollections he was taking away with him of the demonstration that has been given in his honour. The Consul-General concluded his speech by wishing success to Portuguese-India, the Portuguese community, and the Instituto. Mr. L. Mascarenhas returned the compliment to Mr. Centeno, the Portuguese nation, and the King D. Carlos. Dr. A. G. Viegas then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

THE REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

YESTERDAY we received from Mr. G. W. Forrest, acting Secretary in the Home Department, (Books) a volume of 459 pages containing the Report of the Leprosy Commission, 1890-91.

The following excerpts are from the general remarks which preface the Report, to which reference is made in another column :—

The ordinary clinical aspects of leprosy are too well-known to require notice here. It will be sufficient to state that in India, as in other parts of the world, three forms of leprosy are met with, the tuberculated, the anæsthetic, and the mixed. In the first the skin is primarily invaded by the leprous growth, afterwards the mucus membrane, and viscera. In the second form the lesions occur chiefly in the peripheral nerves, while the third is simply a combination of the other two forms. It has been suggested by some observers that tuberculated and anæsthetic leprosy are distinct diseases. That they are one and the same may be inferred from the fact that tuberculated leprosy, is nearly always associated in its later course with anæsthesia, thus giving rise to mixed leprosy and also from the fact that the same bacillus is found in the two forms. Further, Gerlach, has shown by a series of elaborate dissections in a case of anæsthetic leprosy, that the primary growth takes place in the skin around the peripheral ends of the nerves, extending afterwards up the branches to the main trunks the onset of the disease would thus appear to be the same in each variety.

Of the expectation of life in leprosy the Commission are unable to speak from actual experience in India. Statistics of the total duration of a leper's life can only be obtained from asylums where accurate records are kept of the dates of onset of the disease, and of death. It may be, however, mentioned that Danielsen and Boeck have worked out the mean duration of tuberculated leprosy as nine years, and a half, and that of anæsthetic leprosy as eighteen years and a half. An analysis of the figures of the Trinidad Asylum, extending over some eighteen years, showed the average duration of tuberculated leprosy to be a little under nine years, while that of anæsthetic leprosy was about twelve years. It is only fair to state that all the deaths in the asylum were reckoned, whereas Danielssen and Boeck exclude certain cases in which they considered that death was due to some intercurrent disease. In estimating the value of census and other returns, it was thought that some information would be gained, if the Commission were able to form an idea of the percentage of errors in diagnosis made by native enumerators and others entrusted with reporting or collecting cases of leprosy. In each place visited a record was, therefore, kept of all negative and doubtful cases appearing amongst the patients collected for examination as lepers. Table V. gives the numbers of negative cases, with short notes of their nature. All doubtful cases have been omitted, for nothing can be argued from them. Two percentages of errors have been worked out, one for all the places visited, and the other for those places only where no lepers' asylum existed. It is at once evident that the latter is the fairer percentage to adopt, for in these places the diagnostic powers of native police, hospital assistants, and others of the class from which the census enumerators would be taken, are chiefly relied on, while in places with a lepers' asylum the inmates come under the notice of the Civil Surgeon, or at any rate of some qualified medical man, so that spurious cases are more likely to be detected. The difference in the figures is sufficiently obvious, the percentage of errors being five for all the places visited, against 9·5 for localities with no leper asylum. These probably are the most reliable figures obtainable from the data at hand, and it would readily be seen that if a deduction be made, say, of a tenth of all the lepers returned for India, a not inappreciable diminution in the estimated leper population will result.

BELGAUM.

There are two asylums in Belgaum, one founded in 1863 for male, the other erected in 1872 for female, lepers. These are distant about half a mile from each other, not in secluded parts of the City, but surrounded with dwellings. The buildings each consist of a long hut with a verandah ; partitions divide this into about a dozen compartments. Behind the female asylum is a street, about twelve feet wide, with houses full of people on the opposite side. The inhabitants do not seem to fear the disease spreading, for during the past seven years no case of leprosy has occurred in proximity to the asylum. Father Gouravo, Portuguese priest, charitably looks after the lepers. There is no compulsory detention, but begging is prohibited. The attendant of the female asylum during the last seven years has lived next door to the building, and is perfectly healthy.

BOMBAY.

Three colonies of lepers were examined in Bombay and the immediate neighbourhood, at Trombay in the Dharmasala, and in the recently-erected asylum at Matoonga. Numbers of lepers were also seen in the streets of the city.

During the present year the inmates of the Trombay Asylum have been transferred to Matoonga. Vagrant lepers, and many from the Dharmasala, are now also in the same institution. The asylum at Trombay lies to the north of the city, and is distant about six miles. It is quite isolated and stands upon rising ground. The site was given by a Parsee, who in 1885 erected a large well-built bungalow for the use of lepers of all castes and creeds. It is a semi-religious charity, the inmates, twenty-four in number, being all Native Christians. In the middle of the bazaar, closely surrounded by houses, is the Dharmasala founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. This is entered from Duncan Street. A colony of about one hundred and seventy lepers—men, women, and children, healthy and diseased—inhabit the place, which consists of several alleys along which water trickles in a central gutter with badly-built mud huts on both sides. The lepers are free to come or go, and by the provision of the founder each man and woman receives daily one seer of rice and three pies (about ¼ pence), and each child half a seer of rice and two pies. The Superintendent of the Dharmasala has been resident there for twelve years and continued free from leprosy. His predecessor lived in the same quarters for thirty years, and did not develope the disease. The indigent quarter of the Dharmasala is close to the leper colony, yet no instance could be discovered showing that the disease spread to the former. The recently-erected asylum lies almost six miles north of Bombay Fort. The institution was founded by subscription and Municipal funds. On a site of several acres, enclosed with wire fencing, a number of blocks of buildings are raised. Each block is built upon slightly rising ground. The walls consist of a single course of bricks ; the roof is constructed of palm leaves. The interior of each block is completely divided lengthways by a sheet of corrugated iron, eight feet high, so as to form two wards in each block. The floors are concrete, and the walls whitewashed. Each ward contains about twenty beds. The whole is well-ventilated. The sexes are separated.

The sanitary arrangements are very good. The solid excreta are collected, removed, and subsequently thrown into the sea. The liquid matters run into gullies and thence into a main pipe which terminates in a percolating cesspool, made of morrhum and ballast. A shaft, filled with chloride of lime, intercepts the drain, so that this disinfectant is slowly washed away into the interior of the pit.

POONA.

The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum is on the outskirts of the native city. It was founded in 1865 and contains seventy-seven inmates, among these are thirty-five lepers (males twenty-three, females nine, children three). The lepers come from the neighbouring districts and are admitted at their own request. After admission they are not permitted to go out and beg, and if an inmate leaves without permission he is not re-admitted. The lepers live in detached bungalows, the sexes being separated. Separate buildings and latrines are arranged for the leprous and non-leprous inmates. Both the Superintendent of the Asylum, who has lived there for sixteen years, and the Medical Assistant, whose service has been seven years, are quite free from the disease. No birth among the leper colony has occurred for many years. With the exception of latrines the hygienic arrangements are good. Forty-five cases were examined here, and among these there was only one Mahomedan. A single Brahmin was an inmate. Thirty-six patients were married, and the total number of children was forty-seven, giving 1·3 for each marriage.

YERROWDA PRISON (POONA).

The Yerrowda Prison lies about four miles north of Poona. The Leper criminals of the Presidency are collected here, and lodged in a separate building, and do not mix with the healthy prisoners. One Brahmin was seen here and one Rajput belonging to the Bansi caste. According to the statement of this patient, members of his caste never, under any circumstances, eat fish even in times of great scarcity.

If fish were even at such times able to be procured, this would not be eaten. One prisoner has developed leprosy since admission to the gaol. To the ten married lepers twenty children had been born, or 2·0 children to each marriage.

ARTIFICIAL legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B.C. 700. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRAY, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT E. H. McB. FENN, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer in the Indian Staff Corps.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER THE HONORARY CAPTAIN G. DUNN, Belgaum, has been permitted to go on leave for one year.

CAPTAIN G. D. ATKINSON, Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commandant, Military Police, Burma, has been granted leave of absence for one year on medical certificate.

THE services of Captain H. Hadsorf, 19th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. BURNESS, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), has been granted leave for one year. Captain W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, will officiate as Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, in the absence of Captain G. A. Gott.

SECOND LIEUTENANT R. B. BOYD, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer in the Indian Staff Corps.

THE tenure of the appointment of Captain C. G. Oldfield, Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer, Third Class, in the Ordnance Department, in India, has been extended for five years.

IT has been decided to make over the fortified serai and levy post at Kajuri Kach to the military garrison. Fresh quarters are being built for the levies.

THE 24th and 22nd Bengal Infantry left Bhakar on the 1st and 2nd instant, reaching Ferozepore and Mooltan on the 2nd and 3rd, respectively.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT W. H. O'GILVIE, I. M. S., having, on the 29th April, reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters to proceed to Umballa, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer there for duty.

IT has been notified that an officer of the Unattached List, who is posted to a Presidential Army and attached to a British regiment, must, after the completion of one year's service, be appointed to a native regiment in that Army, and can only obtain transfer to the Army of another Presidency by exchange, after he has fully qualified for the Staff Corps.

THE Government of India have decided that it cannot be considered the legitimate duty of a Sergeant-Instructor of Volunteers to attend a rifle meeting in charge of a team of his corps, and he is not, therefore, entitled to outstation allowance while engaged on such duty.

THE Government of India have decided that advances of British pay made in England under articles 531, Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, Part 1, to officers of the British Service when about to embark for India, shall, on the principle of the rule in article 529 of the same Regulations, be wholly recovered in India, at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the advance was received. In other words, an advance of pay taken up for March and a portion of April will all be recovered at the rate of exchange in force in March.

THE Government of India have under consideration draft rules for the grant of advances to officers of native regiments of cavalry and infantry, to aid them in building mess-houses. Final orders on the subject may be looked for shortly.

THE new rules for the issue of clothing to the British Army appear to be imperfectly understood. The time-expired men of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose period of service expires before the 20th September next, having claimed compensation, the Government of India state that the two guiding principles underlying clause 165, India Army Circulars of 1892, are :—(*a*) That the State shall provide all clothing actually required by the British soldier in India. (*b*) That money compensation in lieu of clothing shall not be given to the soldier.

UNDER paragraph 128, Army Regulations, India, men whose period of service will expire before the 30th September will not be supplied with clothing for that year, unless their commanding officers certify that it is absolutely necessary. That portion of the paragraph which treats of compensation is rendered obsolete by the India Army Circular referred to. The men whose cases are under reference may, therefore, be supplied on the 1st April with serge clothing in kind within the limits of the new Regulations, if such clothing is certified to be absolutely necessary for them by the officer commanding their regiment.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN FRUIT IN BOMBAY.

A CONSIGNMENT of Australian fruit, consisting of apples and pears, was sold by public auction, at the Crawford Markets, yesterday morning. The consignment had been made to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, per steamship Oceana, by Mr. John F. Pascoe, of Korrra Yeera, Pyneham, Adelaide, and consisted of thirty-three cases and half-cases of pears and Reinetts, viz. Canada apples, Dunn's seedling apples, Fletcher's crimson apples, Russet nonpareil and Pearmain, &c. The cases had not been packed as they ought to have been for the Indian climate ; and some of the goods were partly damaged. Australian fruit enjoys a high reputation in the Bombay market ; and the goods, although damaged, fetched pretty good prices. This was a second consignment from the same Adelaide gentleman. We learn that the first one, made sometime ago, consisted of twenty cases of apples, pears, and grapes, which realised about Rs. 275. The grapes especially were considered to be fine, and were in great demand.

Yesterday's sale commenced at 7-30 a.m. in the southern part of the market compound, under the personal superintendence of Mr. MacLaggan, of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and was attended by a number of the fruiterers who hold stalls in the Crawford Market—Hindus and Mahomedans crowding in the morning sun round the fruit cases which had been placed on the ground in an open space. One of them undertook, and creditably discharged, the responsible duties of a crier, though he was not apparently trained to the profession. The cases were partly opened, and the bidders could form a pretty fair idea of the extent of damage sustained by the fruit. The first few cases, which consisted of from six to eight and twelve dozen apples, fetched fairly good prices, ranging from Rs. 12-12-0 to Rs. 22 per case. Following the maxim that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," some of the bidders ate portions of the damaged apples, and seemed to find the flavour excellent, with the result that the bidding became brisk.

But here an unforeseen difficulty cropped up, and the sale met with a temporary interruption. Mr. Douglas Bennett, the acting Superintendent of Markets, hurried up with a number of market peons and stopped the sale as an illegal proceeding without the special permission of the Municipal Commissioner. He was told that a similar sale had been held in the same place a short time ago without any obstacle, and that certain persons were in the habit of holding such sales in the place occasionally. Mr. Bennett pleaded utter ignorance of the alleged practice which he held to be illegal without the Municipal Commissioner's permission. Mr. MacLaggan, finding his persuasive eloquence wasted upon the Market Superintendent, ordered the unsold cases of fruit to be shifted into the pavement outside the market compound, where it was intended to continue the sale. Here an unlooked-for enemy turned up in the person of a police ramosee, who expounded the law by stating that an obstruction in the foot-path which the cases caused was illegal. Through the good offices of the Market Superintendent and others, the sale was, however, allowed to proceed. The cases of pears were next brought to the hammer, and although they appeared to be in less demand than the apples, realised good prices, ranging from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-12 per case. Each of the cases of apples and pears, on being made over to the purchaser, invariably for cash, was removed in charge of the market peons into the market compound, where it was subjected to a thorough inspection, the rotten fruit being removed by the peons, to be destroyed in the interest of public health.

THE results of the annual inspection in signalling for 1892-93 will shortly be published. The Commander-in-Chief remarks that he is pleased to notice that there has been a general improvement on last year's performances, and considers great credit is due to the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Gordon Highlanders for the efficiency they have shown. The following are the regiments and batteries to receive special prizes, in order of merit:—Cavalry—7th Dragoon Guards, 18th Hussars, and 5th Lancers. Artillery —No. 2 Company Western Division, No. 16 ditto, No. 3 Mountain Battery, No. 8 ditto, No. 3 Company Southern Division, and No. 21 ditto. Infantry —The Gordon Highlanders, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Highland Light Infantry, the Suffolk Regiment, the Cheshire Regiment, the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Royal Scots, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Worcestershire Regiment, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE MEMBER FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE first meeting for the month of May of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices, under the presidency of Dr. Blaney. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad., J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darasbah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick D'Monte, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Ghulam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee, Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Pranjivandas Cullandas, G. W. Ronghton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

The Chairman said that the first business was to deal with the following letter :—"18th April, 1893. To the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. Sir,—I am directed by his

Mehta had a masterly knowledge not only of the city but of the whole Presidency, and a man of that sort was the fittest recipient of the honour they had to confer. (Applause.)

Mr. Abdulla Kur also supported the motion and remarked that Mr. Mehta was a man of cosmopolitan views and they might fairly say he would defend the interests not only of his own community but of all the communities.

Mr. Wacha added a word to those of Sir Jamsetjee. He had rightly said that a great responsibility laid on the Corporation in the election of a member to the Legislative Council. It was a grave responsibility and he trusted the Corporation would in future deal with the matter, in the manner they now proposed to do. If there was a school in India where they could learn what self-government meant that school was the Municipality, and amongst all Municipalities Bombay stood pre-eminent. (Hear, hear.) No member of the Bombay Corporation had during the last twenty years, brought more knowledge and practical experience to bear on questions affecting the interests of this city than Mr. Mehta. Some time ago they had been told by their President, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee was the first to propose a scheme of self-government such as that under which they were at present working. That might, or might not, be a fact, but perhaps it was not known that Mr. Mehta was really the author of the present scheme of self-government under which they were working to-day. Long before the action of Mr. Bengallee, the scheme was in existence and advocated by Mr. Mehta at a public meeting. Mr. Bengallee advocated a measure of reform, but it only went so far as a small Town Council, or a sort of parish board. It was the genius of Mr. Mehta who devised the larger and broader scheme. That was a matter of history, and Bombay really owed a great deal to him, not only for the work done in the Corporation but the work he had done in earlier days in bringing to pass the Municipal Act. That was a point the Corporation should not forget. They would recollect what Lord Rosebery said three or four years ago as to the advantage of Municipal government. Lord Rosebery was the first President of the London County Council and the work he had done there was well-known, and some people thought he had done better work there than in Parliament. Speaking from his experience he said that after all it was not many people who could enter Parliament, but there were many who could enter the County Council, and there was no school where the art of self-government could be learned better than in Municipalities. They, in that Corporation, were all learning to take part at some time in the higher form of self-government. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the Corporation recorded resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 14,111, dated 29th March, 1893, as under :—"That the following be forwarded to the Corporation :—Government Resolution No. 1,029, General Department, dated 25th instant, re-appointing H. A. Acworth, Esq., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for a further term of three years on the expiry of his present term of office."

THE SALARY OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 657, dated 19th April, "sanctioning three months' privilege leave to Mr. H. W. Barrow, Municipal Secretary, and appointing Mr. J. Leask as acting Secretary; recommending sanction to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Leask whilst holding the acting appointment; the charge to be met from surplus cash balance."

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Leask whilst holding the acting appointment.

Dr. Banks (sitting in his chair) : I beg to second the proposition.

Mr. Wacha : What ? Dr. Banks seconds the resolution, sitting in his chair ? (Laughter.) The other day I was asked to pay respect to the chair and the meeting. Several members objected to my sitting in my chair and passed remarks. According to the rules of the meeting Dr. Banks ought to rise and address the chair. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Banks : I beg your pardon, Sir. It is so long since I have been here I forgot to get up while seconding the resolution. I wish to thank my friend, Mr. Wacha, for calling my attention to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Setalvad observed that he agreed with the Chairman of the Standing Committee that the Secretary deserved leave, and they must grant it to him. He also admitted that Mr. Leask was a deserving officer, and that he had no objection on personal grounds, but in his opinion it was not legal to give a salary of more than Rs. 700 to the Secretary when he was first appointed to the post. Mr. Leask drew Rs. 900 and a further allowance of Rs. 100 was demanded, and if that was sanctioned his salary would be Rs. 1,000 a month. But under Section 77 of the Municipal Act they had no power to appoint any gentleman to the post of Municipal Secretary on a salary of more than Rs. 700. It being illegal to appoint an officer to the post on a salary of Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Corporation did not approve of the Standing Committee's resolution as it was in contravention of section 77 of the Municipal Act.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the amendment. He agreed with Mr. Setalvad as to the question of salary that a gentleman should receive on his being appointed as the Municipal Secretary. He was surprised to learn that they could find none out of a number of Municipal servants who could on a salary of Rs. 700 per month, act satisfactorily during the absence of Mr. Barrow. Mr. Leask, he thought, should not have been transferred from the Health Department. During the hot season public health required more attention from the Health Officer's Department and that department should not be deprived of the services of Mr. Leask during the present season. He thought it was quite right on the part of the Corporation to ask the Committee to make some other arrangement that would suit the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Roughton said that the mover of the amendment admitted that Mr. Leask was a deserving officer and would act satisfactorily for Mr. Barrow. He had previously acted for the same officer and had given satisfaction. Of the Municipal servants, he thought Mr. Leask was the only person who had previously acted in that capacity.

The Chairman drew Mr. Roughton's attention to the fact that the Municipal accountant had also acted in that capacity.

Mr. Roughton replied that it was for a few days only. He was of opinion that Mr. Leask knew how to carry out the duties of secretary and the amendment he was going to move would get over the legal difficulty if there was any. He moved as an amendment that Mr. Leask be appointed to act for Mr. Barrow on a salary of Rs. 700, and an allowance of Rs. 300 be given to him. He thought that the circumstances of the case would be met by putting the original resolution in a different wording.

Mr. Setalvad rose to a point of order. He wanted to know how Mr. Roughton's motion could be termed an amendment when there was no amendment on the original proposition. The amendment conveyed the same thing that the original proposition did.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Roughton's amendment was in order.

Mr. G. Lund thereupon seconded it.

Mr. George Cotton was afraid of giving his opinion upon the legal aspect of the case of which two legal members of the board had already given out their opinion. He, however, ventured to think there was no legal difficulty in the matter. The appointment of Mr. Leask to the post of the Municipal Secretary was an acting one, and therefore the section applicable to it was not Section 77 but 81. Under the circumstances he would vote for the original proposition.

Mr. Acworth remarked that under the Act they had the power to increase the salary only a day after they had appointed Mr. Leask to the post of Secretary, on a salary of Rs. 700.

Mr. Wacha moved another amendment to the effect that the matter should be adjourned until counsel's opinion was taken on the subject.

Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomji Seth in seconding the amendment said that he was surprised to see that the Commissioner could not find a single man out of so many Municipal servants to act for Mr. Barrow.

The Commissioner : I have nothing to do with the appointment.

Mr. Grattan Geary observed that the Standing Committee had appointed Mr. Leask to act for Mr. Barrow, and they well knew that he had previous experience in the matter. He was conversant with the duties of the post to which he was appointed, and that he had previously given satisfaction to the Commissioner, the Standing Committee, and the gentleman for whom he had acted. The objection of the mover of the first amendment to the original motion was that they might get into collision with law if they adopted the resolution. But Mr. Roughton's amendment practically removed the difficulty. Mr. Wacha's amendment was to adjourn the whole matter. But Mr. Barrow was to leave on Saturday next, and there would be nobody to act for him. At present there were very few or no counsel in Bombay, and there was not likely to be any till the middle of June. There would, therefore, be a good deal of inconvenience if the matter was adjourned. He begged to point out that legal opinion had been obtained, and the Corporation knew the opinion given by Mr. Crawford on the matter. There was no legal difficulty in the matter, but if there was any it would be got over by changing the wording of the original motion. He proposed as an amendment that the appointment should be made for a salary of Rs. 700 and that after the 7th instant the salary be increased to Rs. 1,000. That amendment which was practically Mr. Roughton's amendment, would suit all the circumstances of the case, and there would no longer be any difficulty.

Mr. Anandrao N. Vasudev seconded the amendment.

Mr. Roughton withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Geary's.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master liked to see a man willing to work for Rs. 700. He moved an amendment that the Standing Committee should re-consider the question and recommend a gentleman who would be glad to act for Mr. Barrow during his absence. (Laughter.)

The Chairman : I am afraid I cannot allow such an amendment.

Mr. Master : Then what shall I do ? (Laughter.)

The Chairman : You must put it in another form.

Mr. Master : All right ; they must recommend the officer who assists Mr. Barrow.

The Chairman : Which gentleman do you mean ?

Mr. Master : Mr. Barrow's assistant ; he was given an assistant lately.

One Member : There is no such officer.

Mr. Master : Then his head clerk will do, or the Commissioner's head clerk who understands the work may be appointed to the place.

The Chairman : Please move the amendment.

Mr. Master : Yes ; I beg to move that the Standing Committee should re-consider the question and put the Corporation in such a position that all these difficulties may not arise. (Laughter.)

The Chairman : I am afraid I cannot allow this also. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Master : Well, Sir, if I were to mention the name of a person who should be recommended and I am out of order, and if I do not I cannot put the amendment so clear, what am I to do under the circumstances ?

The Chairman : Write down your amendment, please.

Mr. Master ; *Yes* ; I have written it out. It runs thus : "The Standing Committee be requested to reconsider the appointment, and the salary plus the allowance of the gentleman to be appointed should not be more than Rs. 700 per month."

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta said that he was very reluctant to add to the dreadful series of amendments, but he thought that it was right that the Corporation should know why an increase of Rs. 100 should be given to Mr. Leask and why they should pay him the full salary that Mr. Barrow, after a considerable period of admirable and useful service was drawing. He would, therefore, move an amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee should give reasons why an increase of Rs. 100 should be given to Mr. Leask.

Mr. Kur seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cowasji having replied, the chairman put the amendments to the vote one after the other. They were all lost, and the original motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Wacha then demanded a poll which was granted.

In declaring the result of the poll the chairman said that there were 25 votes in favour of, and 15 votes against, the original motion, and, therefore, it was carried.

THE FOOT-PATH FOR SHOE-SELLERS.

The Commissioner reminded the Corporation that they had passed a resolution to close a certain portion of the foot-path opposite the Crawford Markets, for the convenience of shoe-sellers. The Commissioner had thereupon published a notice as required by law, and there were no objections raised against the closing of the foot-path. The period, required under the Act to give notice for such closing of the public foot-path was over and that the Corporation might pass a resolution to permanently close that portion of the foot-path.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta it was resolved that with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. 2,240 of the 2nd instant the Corporation sanctioned the permanent closing of the portion of the foot-path on the Carnac Road, referred to in the letter and in his notice, dated 1st April, 1893.

THE ÆSTHETIC BEAUTY OF THE COUNCIL HALL.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 655, for the cost of the case and of a clock for the Council Hall and the amount of Mr. Stevens' fee for design of the same.

The necessary sanction was given.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji it was recommended to sanction the writing off of Rs. 6,879-3-4, being the book-value of thirty bullocks of the Health Department that died, one that was destroyed during the quarter ending 28th February, 1893, and seventy-six which were sent to Pinjrapol during the same period for the whole year ;—making a total of one hundred seven and of Rs. 1,180-11-6, being the book-value of one bullock of the Market Department that died during the same quarter and making a total of twelve bullocks sent to Pinjrapol during the same period for the whole year ;—eleven.

The recommendation was adopted.

THE NUISANCE AT COLABA FORESHORE.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved and Dr. Banks seconded that, with reference to letter, dated 1st March, 1893, from Mr J. M. Moses, the Corporation be informed that the Commissioner has already issued orders for stopping the deposit of road-scrapings on the foreshore at Colaba for filling in the surface with sweet earth, and for the erection of a rough ramp to prevent access by the tide ; that an estimate is being made of the cost of constructing tanks to receive sullage from the drains of the different houses emptying on the foreshore, and that these measures should prevent the nuisance complained of ; that, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 930, dated 15th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 3,386, for cost of constructing tanks and temporary drains for the abatement of the nuisance complained of by the residents of Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba.

The motion was carried.

THE TANSA PIPES.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Standing Committee that they see no reason to make any further representation to the Corporation, as the Committee had authorised the Commissioner to make an offer of Rs. 4,500 to Messrs. Sitaram Laxmon in full satisfaction of all their demands on account of bonus in connection with their contract for the laying of the Tansa pipe line from Ghatkopar to Kalachowki Road.

Mr. P. M. Mehta considered it was unnecessary to commit the Corporation to any sum and proposed as an amendment "that the Corporation see no reason to interfere in the matter."

The amendment was adopted.

The Corporation adjourned until Monday next.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

On an application by Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, the Resident, as a High Court, has reversed the order of Mr. Bosanquet, as District Magistrate, granting permission to Rafi-ud-din, one of the defence witnesses in the Hyderabad pamphlet case, to prosecute Nawab Medhi Hassan under sections 193 and 196 of the Indian Penal Code. The following were the grounds of the application :—

(1.) That Rafi-ud-din had no *locus standi* in the case, the complaint being grounded on malice pure and simple.

(2.) That the Magistrate had held he had, in fact, no jurisdiction in the matter of justification.

(3.) That Rafi-ud-din could have no personal knowledge of the falsity or otherwise of the facts complained of.

(4.) That the Magistrate was wrong in granting permission without first issuing notice to Nawab Mehdi Hassan to show cause against it.

(5.) That the Magistrate was wrong in granting permission as of course, as there is nothing in his judgment to show that the interests of justice rendered any such prosecution necessary.

(6.) That the statements complained of had been explained by Mr. Inverarity, which explanation it did not appear that the Magistrate had fully considered.

Nawab Mehdi Hassan left on Sunday for Lucknow, to report himself for duty to the Government there. He has also filed a patition for the transfer of Mr. Bosanquet's judgment in the pamphlet case to one of the chartered High Courts, for review.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 2, was 575, giving a death-rate of 34·92 per annum per thousand as against 40·05 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·42 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 214 died from fevers ; 9, small-pox ; 13, measles ; 41, phthisis ; 5, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 36, diseases of the nervous system ; 20, affections of the respiratory organs ; 23, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 23, still-born ; 51, old age and debility ; and 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 20 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 281 ; Hindu outcaste 59 ; Mussalman, 135 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 15 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 2 ; and other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 314 as against 308 the corresponding period of last year, and 290 the average over the past five years.

SOLDIERS in the German army use a mixture of pure salicylic and mutton suet as a preventive of foot soreness in marching.

THE LATE SIR JAMES DORMER.

As our telegrams stated yesterday Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, died at Ootacamund on Tuesday from the effects of a mauling he received from a tiger in a recent *shikar* expedition. At the time of Sir James's appointment to the Madras Command a service contemporary published a sketch of the General and his family which we reproduce below :—

The Dormer family have for many generations given hostages to fortune in the shape of stout knights, gay cavaliers, sheriffs, and now and then soldiers of fortune, while loyal servants to the Church of Rome : although Sir Robert, the friend of Henry VIII., did not decline the Royal gift of a good slice of the monasterial possessions of St. Alban's Abbey upon the "dissolution" of the same ! The eldest son of this worthy courtier, Sir William Dormer, was the favourite of Queen Mary, and especially licensed by the Queen to retain thirty men besides his menial retinue—a privilege rarely allowed in those days of royal prerogative. Later on we find Robert Dormer, the second Baron, created Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvon, a devoted cavalier, charging gallantly with Prince Rupert, and slaying in the King's cause at Newbury. The warlike instincts of the family were continued in the persons of John Dormer, his son, Joseph Stradens, the late peer, both general officers in the Austrian Imperial Service, and the present Lord Dormer, late of the Royal Horse Guards and of the 74th Highlanders. The late popular Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army had attained that position, as all who knew him must admit, without favour or affection, and solely by good and honest soldierlike merit, with that happy interchange of regimental and staff service, which forms such a necessary preparation for high command. Educated with his cousin, the real Roger Tichborne, at Orsett College and abroad, James Dormer passed brilliantly at Sandhurst for his Ensign's commission, in that smart corps, the 13th Light Infantry, then commanded by its popular, if somewhat eccentric, Chief, Lord Mark Kerr, whose regimental Adjutant and subsequent Deputy Adjutant-General, respectively Dormer became, seeing service and plenty of hard knocks in the Crimea, at the Cape, during the Indian Mutiny, and in the last Chinese War. The battle of the Tchernaya and the siege and fall of Sebastopol gave the young Subaltern the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. His regiment was then ordered to the Cape, where Lord Mark Kerr and the gay and gallant "Light Bobs" were the life and soul of Grahamstown, and the frontier garrisons under the genial rule of General Sir James Jackson, an old Carabinier officer, commonly known as "Justice to Ireland" from his firmness in Dublin during the Smith-O'Brien troubles, Jackson was generally supposed to be the original of Thackeray's "Sir Thomas Tafto" in *Vanity Fair*. At the Cape, when riding a flat race, Lord Mark's young Adjutant had a narrow escape of joining the great majority, in consequence of a flock of sheep crossing the course and upsetting his mount, as he was cleverly finishing for the Garrison Cup. The Indian Mutiny gave Lieutenant Dormer the opportunity of winning fame and promotion at the relief of Azimghur, and in the rude campaigns in Outh and the Trans-Gogra country, while mentioned in despatches, a medal and a company fell to the lot of one of the youngest Captains of that period, whose services on the staff of Lord Mark Kerr, and as A. D. C. to Lord Clyde, led naturally on to Assistant Adjutant-General in the Chinese Campaign of 1860-61, with the medal and two clasps and a brevet majority. This was followed by a pleasant tour of home service at the Horse Guards from 1869 to 1874, where as D. A. G., the way was paved for A. Q. M. G., South Eastern District, from 1874, and D. A. G. at Malta in 1878. In what has been described as a pleasant picnic on the Nile, the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel Dormer was successively Chief of the Staff and D.A.G., and present at the reconnaissance near Pembla and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp, the Bronze Star of Egypt, the second class Medjidie, and promotion to Major-General for distinguished service in the Nile Soudan Expedition of 1885 gave Major-General Dormer the command of a brigade at Tamai and other engagements, where our men found the Arab foemen quite worthy of their steel, and whereupon one memorable occasion "Jemmie" Dormer imitated the feat of the Conqueror's Minstrel-Juggler Taillefer at Hastings, who rode out in front of the Saxon host chanting the "Song of Roland," while flinging and catching his sword in the air. Our champion excelled this historical performance by galloping to the front and defying the Mahdi's forces, while taking out his eye—made of glass—"shying" it like a ball in mid-air, and dexterously catching the optic as it fell, as he shouted in Arabic, "Can your Mahdi do that ?" The dervish rebels, we are told, tore their beards as they fled, yelling "Englise dogs all debble-men !" This extremely "larky" action must have delighted Lord Mark Kerr, whose eccentricities in the Crimea were a source of endless worry to Sir George Cathcart, as the noble and gallant Colonel usually declined to wear stirrups on parade and generally rode bare-headed until specially warned in General Orders to conform to the regulations. In the Dublin Command General Dormer won all hearts by his engaging and debonair vivacity, reminding the inhabitants of that dear delightful dirty city of their prime favourite, Sir John Michel, whose hospitality is still proverbial on the banks of the Liffey, once a Capua to every son of Mars. With the short interval of the Egyptian Command—where the Dormer regime made Cairo as fashionable as the Riviera—Sir James was transferred to the appointment which he has so admirably filled as "Chief" in Madras, where he followed closely in the footsteps of Lord Roberts in making all ranks as happy as possible so long as every man put his shoulder to the wheel and did not shirk his duty. Sir James Dormer married in 1861 Ella Frances Catherine, only daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Sir Archibald Allison, Bart., and widow of the late Mr. R. C. Fergusson, of Craigdarrock. He was the father of six daughters, the eldest of whom, Gwendoline, was lately married to the Earl of Abingdon, very popularly known as Lord Norreys when Colonel Commanding the Royal Berkshire Militia.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Arnold, J B
Aslett, W C, Capt
Ainsworth, T, Corporal
Anna, Ayah
Alram, David Hern
Arden, Ethel, Miss
Alexander, H N
Balemoria, J R
Balwin, W
Bayley, C
Bairmeyer, Fraz, Dr
Bharra Goosai
Beauchamp, H K
Brennan, John
Barbour, E D
Bean, M
Beake, W
Bulkley, H T
Bel Jai Bahadur Sing Saheb
Bhinn, William
Baudespon, W
Bhayne, H, Capt
Baker, Mr
Brown, N P
Bellet, George
Blanchard, H W
Church, William T
Cranch, Thomas
Cappel, E L
Channer, O H, Surgeon-Major
Copland, C
Cluley, F, Mrs
Cogne, J S
Chisholm, D B
Crockett, T W
Corkie, Alfred Cole
Coles, M, Mrs
Douglas, A C
Durand, D Mrs
Dalip Singh Fakeer
Dayji Bhawan
D'Souza, Fabin
Desvans, B
Duffy, A C
Damoy, C
Elger, L B
English, James
Falkner, A
Ford, Mrs
Fairbanks, Waller Freezer
Forrester, F
Goodburn, C
Griffin Winnie, Mrs
Guiness, R Sydney
Ganga Deen
Goldenberg, Fanny, Mrs
Hawthorne W
Hutton, Mrs
Hazrat Syed Akbar Hosen
Hare, A B
Harris, H T
Harwood, Hamilton T
Hardt, Herman
Hastings, T W
Hunter, E J, Mrs
Hughes, Hughes T W
Helm, Ethelred
Hill, Thomas
Harmandas
Johnson, F E Captain
Jones, W M
Jamish, Dr, B
James, T
Jervis Lady (parcel)
Joth, Caro
Kud, Simond
Kempster, F J, Lt-Col
Kain, Ernest
Konig, Dr
Lalubhoy Bhugwandas & Co
Lugard, Mrs
Lloyd, Major
Lazarus, E M
Lauth, C
Lisely, L F
Lisano, A
Lethelir, D J
Marvell, Lt P, H Major
Marmbee, K Joseph
Mancieu Carlo Al, Hobb, Esq
Mercoale, Water
Munshi Maharaja Lal Saheb
D Munro
Merzback, Rudolph
MacMastan, John
Maldment, Mrs
MacGregor
McDermott, E, Mr
Mr Cox
Nicholson, Mrs, F
Nelson, F
Nusserwanji Dorabji
Nawab, M H K, Palondi
Nawab, Mumatazo
Norton, E T
O'Bryen, Captain
Oakely, George
O'Sullivan
Pengon, J, Dr
Pierre, G, Madame
Princess, Coll
Phillips, H
Pugh, Tl
Plowden, Geo, Col
Parker, A, Lt
Payn, P P (R L)
Pehlivanian, G Mons
P Purshan Pestonji
Robinson, F G
Redfirm, R (parcel)
Rahnom, R, Mrs
Remiffe, W C (R L)
Rozowski, A
Ralston, Crawshay, Mrs
Rutherford, James, Col
Rogalley, Sed
Roxburgh, James
Ramsay, H, Captain
Reid, D N
Robinson, F G
Stewart, Mrs
Solberg, Peter Collet
Schweicher, Frederick
Suxsey, Thomas
Smeaton, A D
Stoddard, Jalm L
Sayden, Charles
Shephard, Mr
Scott, A F, Mrs
Smith, J
Spangher, Ingenio
Salem Narsinga Row
Taylor, Mary
Turnbull, W S
Teppi, E
Thornton, F T
Turnbull, M J
Turrey, Mrs
Tomaso, Marchello
Thumm, Montear
Widuton, A
Walker, H R
West, D K
Willis, Dr C F
Willard, Opera Co
Warder, G H
Welter, Mrs
Walter, Richard, Dr
Wenmaya, Dr
Williamson
Wright
Williams Lily, Miss
Welsh, J J M
Zeigler, Mons, A

SEA-FOWLS' eggs have one remarkable peculiarity; they are nearly conical in form, broad at the base, and sharp at the point, so that they will only roll in a circle. They are laid on the bare edges of high rocks, from which they would almost surely fall off save for this happy provision of nature.

THE longest tunnel in the world is the St. Gothard, which is nine miles and twenty-five yards. The longest in England is the Severn, which is four miles and-a-half.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held on Wednesday evening at the Cercle Rooms, Rope Walk Street, Fort. Professor O. S. Pedraza, chairman of the Committee, presided. The proceedings were conducted in the French language.

The honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, read in French the following report for the year ended 31st December, 1892 :—

"The Committee, which was elected at the fifth annual general meeting of members, on entering upon its functions, nominated Mr. O. S. Pedraza president ; Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer ; and Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary, in conformity with article 21 of the bye-laws of the Cercle. During the year under report the following donations, subscriptions, &c., were received : (a) Donation of Rs. 1,000 from Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Manookjee Petit, in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of her late husband, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manookjee Petit ; (b) Rs. 100 each from Messrs. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, K. R. Cama, J. C. Cama, and L. N. Banajee, who have become life-members of the Cercle ; (c) subscription and interest on securities, Rs. 1,459-11-4. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,854-9-10. The funds of the Cercle five years back stood at Rs. 6,185-14-11, whilst at the close of the year they are at Rs. 8,556-10-5 against Rs. 7,451-4-11 of last year. Thus the Cercle's funds are in a flourishing condition. There are at present two patrons, fourteen honorary members, thirty-four life-members, and one hundred and fifteen ordinary members. During the year under report the Committee continued receiving presents of books, journals, and newspapers. Mr. Leon Bornait (Paris), Mr H. Paul (Paris), Mr. G. Rat, and Mr. O. S. Pedraza sent as usual to the Cercle's Library, at their own expense, *L'Illustration*, *Le Temps*, *Le Figaro*, and *La Revue des Traditions Populaires*, respectively, whilst the *Alliance Francaise* of Paris, with which Society the Cercle is on friendly relations, sent *La Revue Blene* ; M. Maurice Morel (Paris), Dr. Paul Barrett (Paris), Prof. James Darmesteter (Paris), M. Joachim Menant (Paris), M. Byse (Paris), Mr. J. Wilkinson (Ajmere), and Miss Fernandez presented the Cercle with very valuable books in French, for which the best thanks of the Cercle are due to them. The following journals and newspapers are received for the use of members :—*Le Temps*, *Le Figaro*, *Le Matin*, *Le Courrier de Londers et de l'Europe*, *L'Illustration*, *Le Monde Illustre*, *Les Annales*, *Revue des deux mondes*, *La Nouvelle Revue*, *Revue Bleue*, *Revue des Traditions Populaires*. The Committee has substituted the following for Rule I. :—"The library will be open every day, except Sunday, from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. The reading-room will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m." During the year under report there were several meetings of members for readings, recitations, &c. At one of the meetings held on 28th November, 1892, Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Mody, B.A., read a very interesting paper on "The Visit of a Parsee to the City of Constantinople." At the close of the year the Annual Soiree, dramatic, literary, and musical, was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 4th March, 1893. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to Mrs. Heugh S. Symons, Miss Pedraza, Miss Fernandez, Messrs. Rat Renault, Breton, C. M. Cursetjee, B. E. Punegar, R. Wenning, and J. E. Davar, for having contributed towards the success of the Soiree. In terminating their report, the Committee hope that the members of the new Committee, which will be elected this evening, will continue their labours towards the advancement of the sole subject of the Cercle, i. e., the development of the study of the French language and literature."

The report was approved and adopted together with the audited accounts of the past year. Messrs. A. F. Solon and B. E. Punegar were requested to scrutinise the voting list received from the members for the formation of the new committee. A vote thanks was passed to the retiring committee for the satisfactory manner in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. A special vote of thanks was passed to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, for the able manner in which he carried out his duties during the past year. Mr. Ardeshir E. Davar was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the last year's accounts, and the same gentleman was appointed auditor for the current year.

The following was the result of the scrutiny for the election of the committee for 1893-1894 :—Messrs. O. S. Pedraza, J. E. Davar, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Messrs. J. J. Modi, B. E. Punegar, C. M. Cursetjee, A. J. Cursetjee, T. J. Bennett, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Messrs. Gustave Rat, and M. F. Patell.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Professor O. S. Pedraza, for his able conduct in the chair, dwelt at length upon the untiring zeal and ability with which he managed the Cercle's affairs as president of the committee, and the keen interest he took in the welfare and success of the institution, which was due as much to him as to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Davar. Mr. Pedraza having thanked the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

THE DISARMAMENT OF THE CHINS.

A TIDDIM telegram of May 1 says :—The work of disarmament has been carried on steadily during the last few weeks, and with such success that over thirteen hundred guns have been already surrendered, and several prominent rebel chiefs and other outlaws are now prisoners. Of the eight Sniders also that fell into the Chins' hands last October, all but one have now been recovered. The Martini, the double-barrelled gun, and the revolver taken at the same time have also been given up. The outposts of Pimpi and Anuyo (New Pimpi) are now the only ones maintained, but it is hoped that these too may be withdrawn before long. The Fort White, Tiddim, and Kaptial garrisons have consequently been principally employed in furnishing escorts to the officers to whom the work of disarming has been deputed. The country has for this purpose been divided into three parts. Captain Presgrave, 1st Burma Rifles, Officer Commanding in the Chin Hills, is collecting the remaining Siyin guns ; Mr. Fowler, Assistant Political Officer, is disarming the Nwengal and Whenbo clans, carrying his operations up to the Lushai border ; and Lieutenant Sutton, 1st Burma Rifles, is collecting the Kanhow guns. These are given in by the chiefs of the tribe, and Mr. Carey has been able to accomplish this without the necessity for even a show of force. Mr. Carey himself goes backwards and forwards between the Siyin and Nwengal countries, visiting the remoter parts of each ; and is able thus not only to disarm the villages he visits, but also to control and expedite the work done in all directions. He is accompanied by a force of friendlies, who are extremely useful as intermediaries, and have proved themselves invaluable on several occasions. Last week he, with a detachment of the 6th Burma Infantry, under Captain Keary, D. S. O., crossed the river and marched to Minall, in the Northern Nwengal country, near which is the village of Wumtun. The Kaptial Chief and another prominent rebel were in hiding. These were soon unearthed by the friendlies, and surrendered shortly afterwards. They have been deported to Burma. About the same time Ki Twuk, the murderer of two sepoys last October, and the Kanhow Chief of Hill, who attacked Captain Stevens, 4th Madras Pioneers, last May, fell into Mr. Fowler's hands, and the Siyin friendlies effected the capture of Pow Dal, the leader of the Nwengal contingent in the attack on the Myook's escort. The leading Nwengal rebels have thus been disposed of. The Kaptial post will be withdrawn across the river in about a fortnight's time, in view of the approaching rains. The work of disarmament will, therefore, only be carried on from Fort White and Tiddim during the rains, to be resumed, if possible, as vigorously as ever, as soon as the troops can issue from those posts. The 5th Burma Infantry will return to Mandalay very shortly. The 6th Burma, however, leave a wing at Falam during the rains, relieving the 21st Pioneers. This change has been ordered on the recommendation of the medical authorities. The 1st Burma Rifles remain to garrison the North Chin Hills, with headquarters at Tiddim, at which post the building of permanent quarters is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, by the 21st Pioneers, the Burma Sappers and Miners, and the Public Works Department.

Colonel Bird, C. B., who has succeeded Brigadier-General Palmer, C. B., arrived here on the 25th, to inspect the troops and post. He left on the 27th for Falam.

THE Kidderpore Docks are now practically closed, and about four hundred employes are out of work. Only the nominal staff necessary for the up-keep of the graving dock is retained. The offer of the East Indian Railway to work the docks is still being considered, but is not likely to be accepted.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Swinton, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Burton, Capt, Bo, Royal Fus, on leave, from Karachi.
Cox, Capt, Madras, D A A G M, on leave, from Meerut.
Dowse, Major, Derbyshire, on leave, from Umballa.
Ellis, Capt, N W P East Surrey, to join, from Agra.
Manners, 2nd Lt Punjab, K O R, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, from Mahableshwar.
Pearson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Paul, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to England.
Swinton, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Manipur.
Wemyss, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Wellington.
Burton, Capt, Bo, Roal Fus, on leave, to Japan.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made :—2nd (Prince of Wales' Own,) Bo Inft (Grenadiers)—Jamadar Govind Tulaskar to be Subadar and Havaldar Devi Singh to be Jamadar vice Subadar Hanwatti Utekar, pensioned.

The following promotion in the Native Army are made :—17th Bombay Infty—Havaldar Banna Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Vishnu Majrakar, promoted ; and Havaldar-Major Kasi Ram Pathak to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Jaimal singh, pensioned.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W Gray, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut E H Mell Fenn, 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Depy Commissary and Hon Capt G Dunn, first class Barrack Master, Belgaum.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Capt G D Atkinson, 2 C, 1st Bombay Lancers, Comdt, Military Police, Burma, for one year.

The services of Capt H Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Surgn-Major F Burness, M B, I M S, Medical Officer, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), for one year.

The following appointment is made :—Capt W J Peyton, C M G, 3rd Bo Cavy, to be Offg Comdt, H E the Governor's Body Guard, during the absence of Capt G A Gott, or until further orders.

Second Lieut R B Boyd, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major W P Carson, M B, I M S, is appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgn-Major C Minkes, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J M Campbell, M A, LLD, C I E, I C S, to act as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E.

Mr G Hepworth was appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners to examine Engineers for Colonial and Inland Certificates of Competency.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C E de Oostogorn

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE story that "several wealthy residents at Florence" wrote to the Queen placing their villas at her disposal is merely a pleasing romance, the real truth being that if Lady Crawford had not again lent the Villa Palmieri to her Majesty the expedition would probably have been abandoned, as exorbitant rents were demanded for the various residences which were inspected by the Queen's courier. The Villa Petraia, a Grand-Ducal residence, would, says the "World," have done very well if the house had been larger. It is beautifully situated, and is surrounded by charming grounds, but the accommodation was found to be altogether inadequate. The Queen likes the Villa Palmieri very much, but she did not wish again to take advantage of lady Crawford's kindness, as the Royal visit obliges her to turn out for several weeks during the best part of the year, when the gardens are always in their greatest beauty.

Confessedly, says a London correspondent, the birth of another daughter to the Duchess of Fife is a disappointment. The first baby was a boy and died. The second is a girl, the Lady Alexandra Duff, a very happy little person, who is an abiding joy to her grown-up relations. Since the death of the Duke of Clarence the sex of the Duke of Fife's children has become a matter of warmer importance, seeing that the Duchess now stnds next to the line of direct succession. The Duchess of Fife, who is the Prince of Wales' third child, stands fourth in the line of succession. But in estimating the possibilities of H. R.H. being called to reign over this realm it must not be forgotten that the Queen and the Prince of Wales number 126 years for their joint ages, and that the Duke of York is unmarried. As the thing stands the little lady Alexandra Duff stands fifth in the line of succession, but if the baby just born had been a boy, he would have put her aside.

Although not nearly so fine a horseman as his father, the Emperor of Germany looks remarkably well in the saddle, says the "Road", and good weather or bad he may be seen daily at exercise, always in company with a small suite. It is said that his Majesty never rides alone being nervous of too close criticism, and prefers to be one of many horsemen, to whom he always keeps as near as possible. Usually his suit consists of five or six, including a general, an aide-de-camp, a guardsman, a groom and a couple of mounted police. None of his suite may ride in front of him, nor any abreast, unless by special invitation. His Majesty uses no whip, nor has he ever been seen carrying one. He wears, however, long sharp spurs, and he guides his horse by the knees. He has a firm, easy seat, and from a distance he looks uncommonly well. His physical infirmity is barely noticeable while he is in the saddle, but he nevertheless fears that it may be, and for that reason he is usually found riding with an escort on the right and left of him.

The German Emperor, while not professing to know much about horseflesh, possess some magnificent animals. His own charger is a splendid brute, while his carriage horses of which he possesses a great number, are admittedly the finest to be seen in Berlin—a city known for its fine turn-outs of all descriptions. It is reported that one reason why his Majesty dislikes Prince Bismarck is because the ex-Chancellor once made fun of the Emperor as a horseman, and the fact became known to him. His Majesty is extremely sensitive of criticism or ridicule of any kind, and never forgives nor forgets anyone who indulges in either one or the other at his expense.

A paragraph has been going round the papers says the "World" which expresses the public gratitude "to the Lord Chamberlain" for his complacency in altering the regulations for admitting strangers to the Houses of Parliament. What these changes are I do not know, but the Lord Chamberlain has no more concern with the Houses of Parliament than with St. Paul's Cathedral. The Palace of Westminster is entirely under the control of Lord Ancaster, as Lord Great Chamberlain, an office which he holds during the present reign, and which in the next reign will be held by Lord Cholmondeley. The Lord Great Chamberlains have always been very tenacious of their powers and prerogatives, and Parliament has rarely been opened in state by the Sovereign without there being some squabble between his department and that of the Lord Chamberlain.

The Dukes of Bedford, says the "World," possess, like the Queen, a complete service of gold. When the present Duke's father entertained Royalty in London, this was brought up from Woburn in the custody of a small army of servants and detectives. The state and semi-regal splendour of Woburn came to an end with the sixth Duke's death in 1839. He was the father of the present Duchess Dowager of Abercorn, who as a girl was passionately fond of acting. Under her management a great number of plays were performed at the WoburnAbbey Theatre, now demolished. The mother was a sister of the last Duke of Gordon and the Duchesses of Richmond and Manchester. They were all children of the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, a Tory leader of a century ago. In the sixth Duke's time Sir Edwin Landseer was constantly at Woburn, and several rooms there are hung with his pictures, not one of which has yet been engraved.

Owing to the death of the Duke of Bedford, the British Embassy in Berlin will be very quiet for some time to come, as Lady Ermyntrude Malet, wife of our distinguished Ambassador, was a sister of the late Duke. It will be remembered that her marriage took place in 1885, in Westminster Abbey, and created the greatest interest at the time, while her father, whose sad death occurred half-a-dozen years later, gave her a dowry of £100,000. Sir Edward Malet had only been appointed to the Embassy in the autumn of the previous year, and the bride he now brought home was peculiarly welcome in the Prussian capital, where another of her house, Lord Ampthill, better known as Lord Odo Russell, had had a fine career. Lady Ermyntrude is very reserved in her manner, and appears to care little for society, but she is an extremely well-read woman—all the Russells are studiously inclined—and is very pleasant to talk to in a "tete-a-tete," though at her own dinner-table she plays rather a silent part. As a chief, Sir Edward is, with perhaps one exception, the most popular among the leading members of our diplomatic service.

Lord Ronald Gower, whose cult for his mother the great Duchess of Sutherland is well known, had, when in Paris last week, the pleasure of hearing a (to him) new and characteristic anecdote about her. The person who related it to him, says "Truth," was some 14 or 15 years ago at a democratic banquet at La Salle des Familles. A man evidently a decent artisan sitting beside this person began to speak English to him. After the days of June, 1848, work getting slack at Stour-bridge, where he had been employed, he determined, he said, to go to London, to try and better himself. On the platform of the Birmingham terminus he found himself quite at sea, being unable to understand the railway officials or to make himself in the least understood. In the midst of his perplexity, a lady of noble mien, and at the same time sweet and comely presence, got out of a train, and, coming up to him, asked him in French whether she could be of any use to him. He told her he wanted to buy a third-class ticket to London, but did not know enough of English to make himself understood. She went and asked the price, and, finding he had not money enough, invited him to step into her compartment, where there were some of her friends. They had been lunching, and she asked the artisan whether he would not avail himself of the contents of the luncheon basket. He gladly did so, as he had been fasting to save money for his journey. She conversed with him the greater part of the journey asking him about the different public events and characters in Paris with which he was likely to be acquainted. When the Frenchman got to the Euston terminus he found that the noble, amiable, and beautiful lady who had extended to him the hospitality of her first-class compartment was no other than the Duchess of Sutherland.

Great confusion, says the "St. James's Gazette," has been made over the announcement of the engagement of young Lord Downshire to "Katherine Mary" daughter of the Hon. Hugh Hare." One of our contemporaries goes so far as to treat the announcement as an obvious hoax, alleging, "It is difficult to see how this marriage can take place, as 'Katherine Mary' is espoused to the Rev. Dr. Strickland, Vicar of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells.' It is not very easy to see at first how our contemporary could have fallen into this error; but the explaining of it is not without interest. Strangely enough, the name of Hare is common to the families of Earl Listowel and Earl Dysart, and, more singular still, the names of Katharine and Katherine abound in both houses. The name of Lord Downshire's fiancee is Katharine; but most of the printers have spelled it with an e. She is a niece of Lord Listowel. The wife of the Rev. Campbell Strickland with whom she is confused, is a first cousin of Lord Listowel, her father having been Henry Hare, the third son of the late Lord Listowel's brother Robert. She spells her Christain name Kathleen, and the second name of Mary, with which our contemporary credits her, is obviously derived from the Peerage abbreviation M. (married).

Sir Joseph Fayrer has received a two years' extension in the Presidentship of the Indian Medical Board as a reward for exceptional services. Few official "indespensables," says the "Pall Mall," have earned the indulgence so well as Sir Joseph, who won repute as a zealous and capable doctor just forty years ago, when Lord Dalhousie especially promoted him for his services during the siege of Rangoon. At Lucknow, again, he greatly distinguished himself; but his subsequent achievements have been in more peaceful paths. He had medical charge of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales during their respective tours in India, in which country he has held a host of important offices. Sir Joseph has been for nearly twenty years at the India Office, is a copious author, and belongs to the governing bodies of several medical institutions.

NOTICES.

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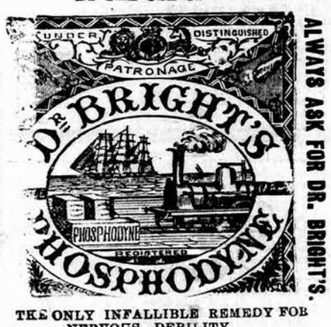

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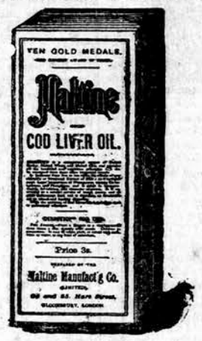

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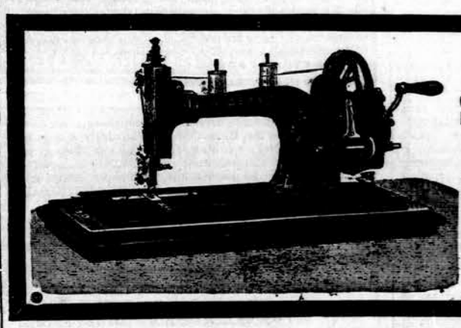

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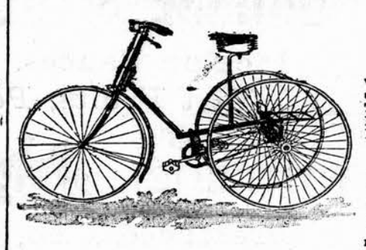

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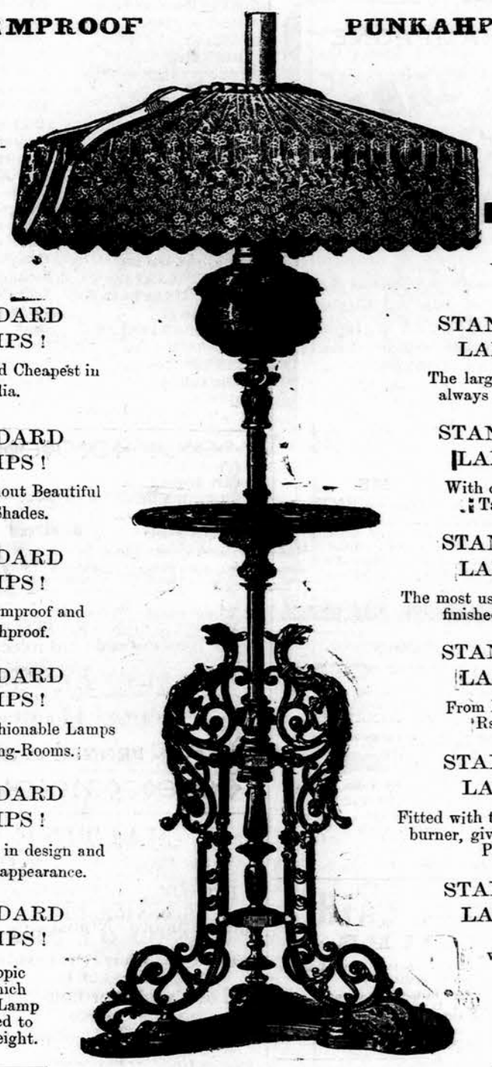

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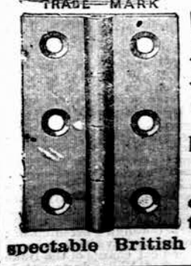
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